PRICES GOING UP.
Owing to the present Exchange of £ which is now pre-war level, and the prices in England still being high, our new stock will have to be offered at higher prices in future. Old prices still in force till the present stock lasts.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1918—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1918

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE.
To purchase High Grade Quality Cycles & Motor Cycles at previous prices. Cycles from Rs. 130 to Rs. 285. Motor Cycles from Rs. 1150 to Rs. 1750. Quotations on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

VOL. IX NO. 49 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

Sailing to Plymouth and London, Callin at Marseilles.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1921 30th April	"SICILIA"	6,702
7th May	"MANDALA"	8,346
13th "	"SOMALI" X	6,794
14th "	"BALDERA" *	15,825
21st "	"MOREA"	16,990
28th "	"CALEDONIA"	7,573
4th June	"SARDINIA"	9,550
11th "	"DONGOLA"	9,056
18th "	"MALWA" *	16,941
25th "	"NORE"	6,702

X Extra steamer to Port Said and London only, conveying only second saloon passengers.

* Through steamers from Australia. Only limited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN—The running of this train via Boulogne has been resumed and the train is composed of Sleeping, Baggage and Restaurant Cars and the accommodation is limited to 96 passengers. Far £12/16/- inclusive Sleeper.

DOGS—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

BRITISH INDIA COMPANY'S SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH ONLY.

Date 1921	Steamer.	Tons.
30th April	MA HOBRA	8,296
6th May.	MANDALA	8,346

P. O. SAILING FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date.	Steamer.	Remarks
1921 20th May	"DUNERA"	Calls Colombo-Singapore, Hong. kong & Shanghai.
20th "	"NARKUNDA"	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Remarks.
8th April	LINGA	Karachi direct.
13th "	LHASA	Karachi Coasting 10 a.m.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage the P. and O. B. I. saling may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N CO'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing about	Remarks
* A Steamer		In May	Montreal

* If sufficient inducement offering

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 167.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Lemon Maru ..	Y. Ishikawa.	24th April	4th May
Malay Maru ..	T. Shimazaki	29th "	5th "
Kamdo Maru ..	K Yagani	28th "	11th "
Indus Maru ..	G. Matsuzaki	4th May.	16th "
Saigon Maru	C. Okada	13th "	25th "

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
* Helnan Maru	K. Watanabe	4864	22nd April	1st May.
Calcutta Maru	G. Matsushita	5339	29th "	3rd "
* Buyo Maru.	K. Chiba	5450	27th "	6th "
Wakasa Maru	B. Tsuda,	6074	12th May	24th "
† Nagano Maru	K. Tsukuda	3824	17th "	19th "
Tottori Maru	S. Ito	5966	14th "	20th "
Hakata Maru	T. Sasaki	5970	25rd "	29th "

* This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

† This steamer arrives from New York, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo, Madras and Rangoon.

For Freight and passages apply to
S. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: BANK STREET.

SUB-BRANCHES:

BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 2,266,250

DIRECTORS:

1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esq.
3. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esq.
6. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
7. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch, Mr. Tricumlal N Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS.
Managing Agents

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,58,73,150
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 2,23,73,585
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 8,50,000/

BRANCHES:

London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.

SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 26, Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Saving Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

E. E. E. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

CONSTITUTED UNDER THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA ACT 1920.

for the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISD CAPITAL.
2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each ... 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL AS ON 25TH MARCH 1921.
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid 3,75,00,000
72,376 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid 90,47,000
4,65,47,000
RESERVE FUND as on 25th March 1921 3,54,53,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 25th March 1921 9,71,41,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir Norcot Warren; N. M. Murray, Esq. (Offg.)

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

LONDON OFFICE.
2, Princes Street, E. C. 2.
Sir Bernard Hunter, Manager.

BRANCHES.

Agra	Hyderabad (Deccan)
Ahmedabad	(Sub-agency Parbhani
Ahmedabad City	Hyderabad (Sind)
Akola	Indore
Akyab	Jalgaon (East Khandesh)
Allahabad	Jalpaiguri
Alleppy	Karachi
Amraoti	Lahore
Bangalore	Lucknow
Bellary	Madras (Mount Road)
Benares	Madura
Bimlipatam	Mangalore
Bombay (Byculla)	Masulipatam
Bombay (Mandvi)	Meiktila
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Nagpore
Broach	Narayangange
Calcutta (Clive St.)	Negapatam
Calcutta (Harrison Rd.)	Outacamund
Calcutta (Park St.)	Patna
Calicut	Poona
Cawnpore	Quetta
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Chittagong	Rangoon
Coconada (Outstations Rajamundry and Narasapur)	Salem
	Secunderabad
	Serajgunge (Pay Office)
Cochin	Simla
Coimbatore (Sub-agency Erode)	Sholapur
	Sukkur
Colombo	Surat
Dacca	Tellichery
Delhi	Trichinopoly
Guntur (Outstation Bezwada)	Trivandrum
	Tuticorin

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. purchase and Sales effected. Interest and Dividend collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorneys &c., may be had on application at any of the ocal Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary & Treasurer,
Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK

LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 19,200,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotombori	Kyoto	Sembo
Hanta	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Terabursaho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.
50-52, Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 889.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1888.

Subscribed Capital .....Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund .....Yen 50,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fentien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Liens, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Riddo Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Ourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon Branches:—
Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 101.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR MOTOR

(CAR, CYCLE, LORRY)

WITH THE

BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE Co., Ld.

Head Offices: 123., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Agency Applications Invited.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:

1, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

B.B & CO.,
Managing Agents,
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BHARAT INSURANCE CO LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Baskipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed 35,00,000
Annual Income exceeds 7,00,000
Claims paid about 27,50,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

LALCHAND SARMA, Asst. Secretary, Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd., B. I. Co., Ltd.
K. C. VIDYARTHI, Head Office Lahore.
Poona City

THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE C LTD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Scorjee & Co.)
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq., Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Mulji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-Officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

WOULD YOU POSSESS

that strange mysterious power which charms and fascinates men and women, influences their thoughts, controls their desires and makes them supreme masters of every situation? Life is full of alluring possibilities for those who master the

SECRETS OF

HYPNOTIC

Influence, for those who develop their magnetic powers. You can learn at home; cure diseases and bad habits without drugs; increase your income; gratify your ambitions; drive worry and trouble from your mind; improve your memory. Overcome trials and difficulties. Our free booklet.

THE PRIDE OF INDIA—tells you how.

WRITE FOR IT TO-DAY.

THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE

SURVEYORS—DELHI, [illegible]

THE
WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES LTD.,
(PANDIT, KAZI & Co.,)
SUNDRY EXPORT & IMPORT DEPARTMENT.

Sole Agents for the famous "Kronex" Rubber Soles and Heals and various Shoe specialities Importers of High class Suit case and Trunk Fittings and Locks.

Particulars on application. Trade only.

Telegram: "FASTKIP" Post Box No. 403, BOMBAY.

Offices:—Krishna Building, Hornby Rd., (Near Empire Cinema.)

HEAD OFFICE, 6/9, Clive St., Calcutta.
NATIONAL INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE CO LTD.
MARTIN & Co
Managing Agents

Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums.
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIEMALDAS, Branch Secretary
Bunder Road, Kurachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent,
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan)
G. N. B VAZ, Branch Secretary,
LEITON'S BUILDINGS, 33 Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, Calcutta.

FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING AND SELLING HOUSE
THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.
253 A, GRANT ROAD, NEAR CHARNI ROAD JUNCTION

We Manufacture first Class BOOT, SHOES, SUIT CASES, ATTACHE CASES DESPATCH BOXES, TRUNKS HOLDALLS SOILED LINEN BAGS and fancy Leather GOODS of every description. Guaranteed first Class Finish and workmanship.

Proprietors:—Tajuddin Goolam Hoosein & Co.,
Managing Proprietor:—Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgele, Late Manager of Parees, BOMBAY.

Merchant

If you want to select your requirements from a big assortment and buy at cheapest prices, saving all middlemen's profits,

GO TO:

THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.

It is the place

Where Manufacturers and Wholesale Distributors display samples of their commodities on payment of fees for such display.

Where orders are booked for you at exhibitors' standard prices without the least addition of any profits.

Where any business information you need is yours for the mere asking.

A visit will positively profit you
Open Daily from 4 to 8 p.m. (S.T.) except on Fridays.
ADMISSION FREE.

The Bombay Commercial Museum Building
Opera House Tram Road, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

at which to put up is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

Dinner Table a Speciality,

Competent Chiefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.

Charney Road, Bombay,
Telephone No. 111.

EASTERN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.

131, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

Under European Management. Board and Lodging Rs. 5 and upwards per day. Home comforts and excellent cuisine. Large and Airy rooms. Hot meals can be supplied at any time between 9-30 a.m. to 9-30 p.m. Outside meals supplied. Special rates for monthly residents. Office and business people are invited to take advantage your prompt service [illegible]

Catering Specialty.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

(NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY)

Incorporated in Holland
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

BOMBAY-Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road

FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000 = £ 6,666,666
RESERVE FUNDS. „ 42,513,284 = „ 3,542,774
HEAD-OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES

DUTCH EAST INDIES:		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Sourabaya
Bandoeng	Medan	Solo
Cheribon	Padang	Tebing Tinggi (Deli)
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Telok Betong
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Weltevreden
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:	Singapore	Penang
CHINA	Shanghai,	Hongkong
JAPAN	Kobe	

BRITISH INDIA: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
LONDON BANKERS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.,
BOMBAY: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
THE BOMBAY BRANCH of the Netherlands Trading Society issues LETTERS OF CREDIT, grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange and undertakes general Banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

All COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

RATES of SUBSCRIPTION

DAILY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly	„ 16	„ 18
Quarterly	„ 8	„ 9
Monthly	„ 3	„ 3-8

Single Copy, Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

TENDERS, AUCTION SALE.

GRAND AUCTION AT BHAVNAGAR.

OF different kinds of unused watches and clocks; and pearls, diamonds and valuable stones, to be sold by auction in lots on the 5th May, 1921 and succeeding days, at Nilambag Palace, Bhavnagar.

Particulars can be had from the CONTROLLER. Hazur Private Department, Bhavnagar.

T A C 9186

NOTICE.

THE Auction Sale of Government foreshore land at Mahim, fixed for Friday, the 13th of May, 1921, is POSTPONED sine die.

COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY.

C 9203

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Victualling Stores and Provisions for H. M.'s Prize Ships for the period of 6 months ending 15th. November, 1921, and will be received at the Office of the undersigned upto 3 p.m. of the 10th, May, 1921.

Further particulars, specifications and Forms will be supplied, on application at the Office of the Prize Steamship Section, No. 3 Shed Alexandra Dock, Bombay.

H. A. DIGBY BESTE,
Commander R. I. M.
Manager, Prize Steamship Section.

T A C 9204

PRESS NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the Temporary (War) Buildings, which are erected and can be seen in the grounds of the Deccan Agricultural College, Poona.

Tender Forms may be obtained from the Garrison Engineer, Poona, on payment of Re. 1 for each Form.

All tenders must be received by the D.A.D.M.W., Poona, not later than 15 days from the date of issue of this Press Notice.

The D.A.D.M.W., Poona reserves the right to reject any tender, or accept the whole or part of any tender.

Tenders submitted must be accompanied by Rs. 100 as earnest money, returnable to unsuccessful Tenderers.

The following information is a brief specification of the buildings offered for sale:—

No. 5 Buildings, 125ft. by 37ft. wide, including verandahs, with Corrugated Iron and Planked Walls, Shahabad Stone Floors, Single Mangalore Tiles on Corrugated Iron Roofs, and panelled and Glazed Doors.

Value at date of erection Rs. 16,188 each.

No. 3 Buildings from 309ft. to 350ft. by 37ft. wide including verandahs.

Specifications as above.

Value at date of erection from Rs. 29,000 to Rs. 44,000 each.

No. 5 Buildings, 445ft. by 37ft. wide including verandahs. Specification as above.

Value at date of erection Rs. 37,000 each.

Besides numerous auxiliary buildings as detailed in Tender Form.

Total value of all buildings at date of erection is 5½ lakhs approximately.

C 8889

PUBLIC NOTICE.

DENTAL SURGERY.

PRACTICE OF DR. S. B. STOUT.
DATOOBHOY MANSIONS, MAYO ROAD.

IT HAS BEEN INTIMATED that I have quit the practice of dentistry and left India, such is not the case, but I am conducting MY OWN practice in my offices at Datoobhoy Mansions Mayo Road and will continue to do so until further notice.

I wish also to state that I am in no way connected with other dentists or dental firms in Bombay.

(Sd.) S. B. STOUT.

C 9163

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that Messrs. GAJANAN & COMPANY, have REMOVED their office to JARIWALLA BUILDING, (1st Khetwady), near Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road, from 9th April, 1921.

C8859

INDO LUSITANIA RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT CO, LTD.

INFORMATION.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the certificate to commence business under Sec. (2) of the Indian Companies Act VII, 1913, has been secured on 4th day of April, 1921.

Business enquiries will now be received from the share-holders and merchants.

For the Indo-Lusitania Resources Development Company, Limited.

(Sd.), C. BALOOBHAI & COMPANY,
Agents.

Dated, 22nd April, 1921.

C 9128

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agrve Fibre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort.

WANTED.

WANTED for the Chief Court of Lower Burma and other Court in Rangoon an INTERPRETER and TRANSLATOR on a salary of Rs. 100—10—250 per mensem with prospect of further promotion. A good knowledge of Guzerati, Hindi and Urdu with ability to read manuscript writings in these languages is essential. In addition a knowledge of Sindhi, Persian and Marwari is also desirable. None but those who have passed the I. A. or I. Sc. examination of an Indian University or its equivalent need apply. The selected candidate will be on probation for six months. Applications accompanied by copies of testimonials should reach the Registrar, Chief Court of Lower Burma, not later than the 15th May, 1921.

R. G. MCDOWALL,
Registrar,
Chief Court of Lower Burma.

Rangoon, 7th April, 1921. 9040

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Contract for the construction of three large buildings and two other foundations on land, situated at Love Lane, Mazgown, Bombay, was given to me the undersigned by Alimohomed Salimohomed. One of the said three buildings is completed and has been given over to the charge af Alimohomed Salimohomed who has let the same to the G. I. P. Railway. The second building is nearly finished and in the other building shutters have to be fixed and the roof put on. I claim that a considerable sum of money is now due to me in respect of the said buildings and that a further sum will become due for the further work which is to be done.

I therefore give public notice that I claim a first charge by way of lien on the said buildings pending full payment to the same and will contend that any dealings with the buildings are subject to the above mentioned charge.

Dated 28th April, 1921.

PANA ALFOS.

C9200

VILLE PARLE TOWN PLANNING SCHEME NO. 2.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

WHEREAS, I, Captain E. M. GILBERT-LODGE, Arbitrator appointed by Government in their Order No. S.A.592, dated the 9th February, 1921, do hereby give notice under section 30 of the Town Planning Act that I have opened enquiries from Thursday, the 21st instant, in respect of the above scheme at my office of the Development Directorate at Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay, and have fixed the last hearing on Friday the 29th instant.

All persons interested in the lands included within the limits of the scheme are requested to attend before Friday the 29th instant at the above mentioned office and state their objections, if any, to the draft scheme and valuations prepared by the Local authority.

E. M. GILBERT-LODGE,
Land Manager,
Development Directorate.

C9129

WANTED

WANTED in July, 1921, for the Osmania University College, Hyderabad Deccan:

1. One PROFESSOR OF LAW, salary O. S. Rs. 500-50-1,000. If whole time.

2. One ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF LAW, salary, O. S. Rs. 350-25-600. If whole time.

If right of practice is retained the remuneration will be in the form of a fixed monthly allowance which should be specified in the application.

Applications are invited from graduates in Law of British and Indian Universities who have practised for sometimes and possess a sound knowledge of Urdu which will be the medium of instruction, (O S. Rs. 116 equal B. G. Rs. 100).

Applications will be received upto the 15th May, 1921.

A. HYDARI,
Secretary,
Osmania University Council,
Hyderabad Deccan.

C 9052

PUBLIC NOTICE.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.

OWING to the construction of the Dadar Road Overbridge, the booking of all classes of Goods traffic to and from Dadar is stopped until further notice.

W. P. PECHEY.
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 26th April, 1921.

C 9172

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT CLOTHING.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 29th inst. at 10 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Surplus Taxtiles sales Depot at Colaba (the premises of the old army clothing factory) by order of the Assistant Controller, surplus textiles sales of the Indian Munitions Board a very large lot of the Government Clothing consisting of socks, shirts, woollen jackets and Trousers pyjamas, towels, handkerchiefs, blankets, military clothing, flannels, mosquito Netting, Puttoo cloth, Pugri cloth, shirts and other miscellaneous articles.

The above goods can be seen at the place of Auction.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co., and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY FRIDAY the 29th and SATURDAY, the 30th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of cotton seeds, bags of wheat, bags of linseed, bags of tillseed, bags of hirda, bags of rice, bags of toor, bags of flour, bags of salt, bags of masur, bags of turmeric, case of bangles case of luggage, bales of papers bales of hessian cloth, bales of C. P. goods, cases of tea, lot of iron pipes, empty wooden casks, bundles of gunny bags, bundles of F P cotton, bundles of hides, military clothes, trunk of luggage, bundles of iron bars bags of asbastos powder, bundles of wooden planks, empty wooden crates, tins of oil, cases of locks, bags of charcoal, bags of sugar, bundles of fresh dates, bags of sweeping grain, bundles of jogree etc., etc.:—

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and in special lots if the Auctioneers demand full amount shall have to be paid and the goods to be removed within 10 days from the date of sale otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

AUCTION SALE OF 19 BALES THANA CLOTH OF THE KASTOORCHAND MILLS.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 29th inst. at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the open ground, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Purshottam Devcaran, the Selling Agent of the Kastoorchand Mills, and on account and at the risk of Punjabi Nanakchand Ishvarsing of Dharamraj Gully:—

19 bales each 60 pieces Thana Cloth of the Kastoorchand Mills No. 7104.

AUCTION SALE OF 11 BALES THANA GRAND DRILL AND SHOLAPURI CLOTH OF THE MATHURADAS MILLS.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 29th inst. at 4 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Sha. Vrajlal Devcarun, cloth selling agent of the Mathuradas Mills Co., Ld. and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Punjabi Nanakchand Ishvarsingh.

6 bales each 30 pieces Thana Grand Drill of the Mathuradas Mills No. 14.

On account and at the risk of Seth Ratilal Madhavji.

5 bales each 50 pieces Sholapuri cloth of the Mathuradas Mills No. 285.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co., and in accordance with section 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 2nd May and Tuesday the 3rd May at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels consisting of bales of C. P. goods, burnt tents, medicine chests, Bicycles (Gent's and lady's) medicines, tins of ghee, grain, weed mats, boxes and trunks, old clothing, boots and shoes, brass, copper, alluminium and enamelled ware, old umbrellas, lanterns, motor car wheels and various other articles.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY HIGH CLASS FURNITURE AT THE BUNGALOW NO. 20, QUEEN'S ROAD.

On THURSDAY the 12th May at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Bungalow No. 20, Queen's Road, the very valuable handsome and latest artistic designed highly polished household and office furniture by Messrs. John Roberts, Devji Canji and other well-known makers, consisting of sliding dining tables, rich polished dining chairs, Queen Anne and Louis pattern sideboards, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, fan and moon pattern spring cushioned drawing room complete suite of sofas and chairs, artistic hall cabinets, Milner's safes, revolving roll top office tables, Indian hand-carved tables and teapoys, full compass solid mahogany iron framed sami-grand cottage piano, rich Persian carpets, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, historic and Oleograph pictures, bedroom double and single almirahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chests of drawers, marble top dressing and washing tables, iron and wooden double and single beds, rich platedware, English glassware and crockeryware, etc., etc., the property of Col. Anderson, A.D.M.S., Bombay District.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view five days before the sale.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th April, 1921.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

THIS DAY, Friday, the 29th inst. 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 9 New Marine Lines the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware best platedware large dinning table, arms and without arms chairs, sideboards and dumbwaiters drawing room suite, fancy cabinets, single and double mirror door almyrahs, marble top chival glasses, roll top table, office chairs, marble top dressing and washhand tables, fancy, teapoys cloth and gown presses, single and double bedsteads meatsafes, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich carpets, etc., etc. the property of C. M. Ward Esq. and others.

The property H. L. Gordon Esqr. one chairrobet car, 490 model complete with standard fitting naturally driven by European owner. Three new tyres.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria; in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram

1 bay horse aged quiet in harness.

1 22 h.-p. 4 cylinder 5 seater Chevelott touring car No. 940; in perfect order now used as taxi.

AUCTION SALE OF BEST BRAND CIGARETTES.

Messrs BESNETT and Co. will TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 30th instant, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) on account of the concerned the following.

197 cases "Pals" Cigarettes in packets 10 in cartons of 500 in tin lined cases of 50,000.

40 cases "Sunset" Cigarettes in sealed tins of 50 in cartons of 500 cases of 25,000.

10 cases "Melachrino" Cigarettes in packets of 20 in cartons of 500 in tin lined cases of 25,000.

The samples for the above cases can be seen at the auctioneer's office.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

SALE AT PAREL HILL.

On SUNDAY the 1st May 1921 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel, behind the Government House on the Parel Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture, glass, crockery and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sile board and dumbwaiter, rich woollen carpets, and durries, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, Chesterfields, cabinets, ornaments, silver cabinets, writing tables, glass door book cases, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, ice box, meat safe, utensils, etc., etc. The property of B. G. Gillett, Esq. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CHAKLA STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co. Attorneys for Messrs. Jethabhai Callianji and Vithaldas Naranji the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Tyebally Ibrahim and Heptoola Essoofbhoy the Mortgagors and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 1st day of April 1920, and made between the said Tyebally Ibrahim and Heptoola Essoofbhoy of the one part and the said Jethabhai Callianji and Vithaldas Naranji of the other part, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDSESDAY, the 18th May, next sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following property:

All that piece or ground of the quit and ground Rent tenure together with dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Chakla Street containing by admeasurement 1549 6/9 sq. yards or thereabouts and registered under Old Collector's No. (Nil) New Nos. 6119 and 6349 and New Survey Nos. 2296 and 2296 and bounded the East by the properties of Vassonji Naranji Bhimji and of Tulsidas Tejpal, on the West by the said Chakla Street, on the North by a common passage and beyond that by the property of Khatsey Khaisey and on the South by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Dawood Fazal Peer Mahomed and Chaturbhuj Peraj and which said premises are assessed under B Ward Nos. 2104 (2) 2105, 2106 and 2107 and others and Street Nos. 99-101, 1 to 4 1-3 5-13 and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co. Solicitors or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LARGE GODOWNS OPPOSITE PRINCES DOCK CLOCK GATE.

On THURSDAY, the 19th May next at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will under instructions from the Owner sell by Public Auction on the premises the following very valuable ten godowns either in one or separate lots.

All that piece or parcel of Port Trust leasehold land with 10 Godowns standing thereon each godown admeasuring about 3000 sq. feet, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate and bounded on the East by Frere Road, on the West by Argyle Road, on the North by Thana Street, on the South by other godowns of the Vendor and which are now in occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Solicitors to the Vendor or to the undersigned

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 29th April 1921.

JUST ARRIVED

ITALIAN PONZANO RED HEXAGON TILES.
LARGE SHIPMENT RECEIVED.
Apply for price list and samples.
Prompt attention Solicited.
F. MURAGLIA & CO.
Fort Street, Frere Road, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS SORABJEE CAWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MAHIM BAZAR ROAD, MAHIM.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of Bhoolabhai Kevalram Vyas, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Gunpatrao alias Motabhai Mahadeo Sidnath Ganpatrao, Munendranath Gunpatrao and Bramhanath Gunpatrao (the latter being three minors under the age of 18 years) and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagor, under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 21st September, 1916, sell by Public Auction on Saturday 7th May, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazendaris land or ground containing by admeasurement 152 2/3 square yards or thereabouts forming a portion of land together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mahim Bazar Road, outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 38 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward No. 5207 and Street No. 74-76, and bounded, on or towards the East by the said Mahim Bazar Road, on or towards the West by the ground of the part belong to the Faizandari on or towards the North by the property of Bhagvandas Murlidhar Mansali, and on or towards the South by the property of Fazulbhai Gulam Hussein.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Shums A. Trebji Esquire Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office 2, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th March, 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

BONAFIDE SALE OF 810 BALES COTTON SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

By order of the Insurance Company concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell on TUESDAY, 3rd May, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Frere Road, near oil tanks (810) bales cotton damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 151 BALES OF STRIPED DRILLS AND CASHMIR SUCY CLOTH OF CRESENT, FAZULBHOY, CURRIMBHOY AND PEARL MILLS, LTD.

By the order of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons Ltd., and on account of risk of Messrs. K. Harsadrai and Co. (of Messrs. Tribhowandas Bhaisanker Daruwalla Iron Merchants) Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 6th May, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at 24-26 Vithalwadi Kalbadevi Road the following:—

25 Bales each of 60 pcs. striped drill Crescent M'lls No. 11931 size 24-25 yards—5½ lbs.

25 Bales each of 60 pcs. striped drill Fazulbhoy Mills No. 906½ size 25-24 yds.—5½lbs.

25 Bales each of 60 pcs. striped drill Currimbhoy Mills No. 903¾ size 25-24 yds.—5½ lbs.

76 Bales of Pearl Mills Cloth as under:

25 Bales each of 60 pcs. striped drill No. 5040 size 25-24 yards—5½ lbs.

25 Bales each of 80 pcs. Cashmir Sucy N. 1407 size 23-24 yds.—4 lbs.

26 Bales each of 80 pcs. Cashmir Sucy No. 1410 size 23-24 yards—4 lbs.

151 bales in all.

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

THE AUCTION SALE OF 230 BAGS T.E. JAPANESE SOFT SUGAR PER S.S. "SIAM MARU" SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY WATER.

By the order of the Insurance Company concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 2nd May, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at N Shed Prince's Docks the following:—

TE/M.B.K. 230 bags of Japanese soft sugar per S.S. "Siam Maru" slightly damaged by water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th April, 1921.

AMUSEMENT.

FOR 3 DAYS ONLY.
Friday, Saturday & Sunday.
To-Night To-Night

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE

In aid of the Depressed classes Society Bombay Mrs. Sarala Devi Chaudhuri of Lahore, Mr. M. R. Jayker Bar-at-Law Shet Jamanadas Dwarkadas, & Shet Laxmidas Tersi will be present on this occasion.

PATWARDHAN CIRCUS
and
Menagerie

Admitted by all to be the finest show of its kind.

Mr. Herambrao Patwardhan's
daring feats with his powerful
LIONS AND CHEETHAS
Greatly appreciated.
J. Carson's Wonderful Motor Jump

takes please in every performance from to-day.

Don't forget to see Frank and his
MATHEMATICAL DOG BOBBY
doing addition and substraction—an act defying all human intelligence.

Prices Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 1 & As. 8.

V. G. PATWARDHAN, Proprietor. R. V. PATWARDHAN, Manager

A choice programme will be gone through

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
6-30 TO-NIGHT 9-45 p.m.
LAST NIGHT
GEO. T. BATTY
presents
"THE NEW VERSATILES"
THIRD COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
NEW SONGS! NEW DANCES!!
NEW SKETCHES! NEW JUGGLING!!
"OUR GIRLS AND THEIR PHYSIQUE."
To-morrow Saturday 30th.
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT!
THE ITALIAN PRIMA DONNA.
"SIGNORA GONSALEZ"
In excerpts from Famous Grand Operas.

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
THE SOVEREIGN OF THE SCREEN
FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN
AND LOVELY
BEVERLY BAYNE
IN THE
"DIPLOMATIC SERVICE"
A Vivid Story of Love and International Politics. Adapted and produced for the
METRO PROGRAM.
"AROUND THE TOWN."

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
MADAN THEATRES Ld.
present
"LIVE SPARKS"
featuring
J. WARREN KERRIGAN
and his own Company.
THE SENSATION OF NEW YORK
"CASH CUSTOMERS"
A POLLARD COMIC.

THE EMPRESS
COMING SHORTLY
"Dhruva Charitra"
produced by
MADAN THEATRES LD.
The first super "Select Oriental Films" Masterpiece. A Pouranic spectacle of unusual splendour.
WATCH FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
LAMINGTON ROAD
TO-NIGHT
RUTH ROLAND
IN
RUTH OF THE ROCKIES
EPISODE 7. TROUBLED WATERS
EPISODE 8. DANGER TRAILS
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest
FROGS HEART
CARTOON
SERPENTINE TRAINS BILLIE
A 2—Reel Comic
TIME:
7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. daily.
MATINEES—Bank Holidays and Saturdays at 5 p. m. and Sundays at 3-30 and 5 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

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SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—NURSES for the "Prince of Wales Hospital. Salary Rs. 60-70 p.m. Apply to the undersigned mentioning age, exam. experience and testimonials. CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Dharangadra State.
C 9169
A

WANTED—FILING and DESPATCHING CLERK. Good prospects for experienced hands. Apply BIRLA BROTHERS, LIMITED, 11|13, Churchgate Street.
A B 83

WANTED—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the "Prince of Wales Hospital." Salary Rs. 60 p.m. Apply to the undersigned, with copies of testimonials. CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Dharangadra State.
C 9168
A

WANTED.—An experienced MINING ENGINEER for prospecting, etc. Apply stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 2889, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C 9166
I

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS AGENTS and CANVASSERS for a well-established Indian Life Insurance Company in different parts of India. Terms liberal. Special allowances for guaranteed business. Apply Box No. 2068, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R15
A

WANTED.—An experienced GEOLOGIST having special knowledge about formation of precious stones in India e.g. diamonds, etc., Geologist with knowledge of mining preferred. Apply stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 2897, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C9141
A

WANTED.—A thoroughly reliable and experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST, also experienced in Government work preferable. Pay Rs. 100—10—150. Apply in person with copies of testimonials to the LABOUR OFFICE, Secretariat, Bombay between the hours of 11 and 1 only.
G 9182
A

WANTED.—A MIDWIFE on monthly pay of Rs. 30 rising to Rs. 40 by annual increment of Rs. 2 with a house rent allowance of Rs. 10 per month for the Kurla Municipal Dispensary. Applications stating qualifications, age and caste should be sent to the undersigned on or before 15-5-1921. J. S. PEREIRA, Chairman, Managing Committee Kurla Municipality.
C 9195
A

CANVASSING AGENTS WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A Company requires the services of Agents to canvass its shares. The price of each share is Rs. 35 only. The commission is payable as follows:—From 1 to 100 shares, As. 8 per share; From 101 to 200 shares, As. 10 per share; From 201 to 300 shares, As. 12 per shares; From 301 to 400 shares, As. 14 per share; From 401 to 500 shares, Re. 1 per shares. Over and above this each Agent will be awarded Rs. 5 for every shares canvassed by him. For further details apply to:—A SARAN, & CO., Parakhji ka Bara, Gwalior.
C 9171
I

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED by a young Hindu graduate, knows Gujarati and English Accounts, Auditing and Mercantile Law can close books and draw up balance sheets. Write with terms to Box No. 2080, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 76
I

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET.—For office purpose, a big FLAT in the visinity of Apollo Street, Fort, for immediate possession. Apply Box No. 2041, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
E 2880
C

TO LET.—HALLS for Office purposes in Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Apply stating terms to Post Box No. 2000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C 9180
G

TO LET—ONE FLAT, Six airy rooms, two baths, two W.C., one kitchen. Forjett Street. Contractor's Building. 2nd Floor. Rent. 200 p.m. Apply PARSIAN JEWELLERY, Mart, 41, Medows Street.
G E 93

TO LET—A big attractive GROUND FLOOR suitable for a Bank or big Show Room on Hornby Road. Apply S. D. DAVAR, Nawab Building, opposite Thos. Cook, between 3 and 6 p.m.
G R72

TO LET.—MOTOR GARAGES in the Compound of the Shantaram's Chawls, Kandewadi, Mugbhat Street. For further particulars apply to BHALCHANDRA SITARAM SUKTHANKAR, 22, Carnac Road, Kalbadevi P. and O. Bombay.
C C 9196

TO LET or FOR SALE—BUNGALOWS on Dongeri Road, commanding sea view, excellent for chummery. Apply S. D. DAVAR, Nawab Building, opposite Thos. Cook, between 3 and 6 p.m.
R72
G

TO BE LET—At Fort and Mody Streets opp. General Post Office, near Victoria Terminus 3rd floor of a buildig, suitable for office, airy and commodious, fitted with electric lights and fans. Apply to Mr. TRIBHOVANDAS VURJEVANDAS at the premises.
C R 69

HOTEL, APPARTMENT IN HILL

LANDOUR.—TO BE LET Leadlis House Landour, near Woodstock College. Good, furnished and comfortable. Apply, RAHIM MULLA BAKSH, Landour, Mussoorie.
C9123
B A

BOARD, APPARTMENT TO LET

TO BE LET for Hindoos only—Well lighted and airy ROOMS with up-to-date sanitary and water supply arrangements with electric lights. And shops and godowns also to be let in the same building near d chs Wadi Bunder Bridge. Sandhurst Plot No. 105. Apply to Owner ALLIMAHOMED.
R 79
E

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FLOUR and SPICE MILLS in a very busy and central locality. Apply S. D. DAVAR, Nawab Building, opposite Thos. Cook, between 3 and 6 p.m.
B73
G

FOR SALE OR HIRE.—A smart and steady horse with or without a decent serviceable Brougham. Apply Box No. 0000, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B 88
G

FOR SALE—CASH CHEMIST'S SHOP with stock, goodwill, furniture and long lease on Hornby Road. Apply S. D. DAVAR, Nawab Building, opposite Thos. Cook, between 3 and 6 p.m.
B73
G

A Flourishing PRINTING PRESS in Bombay with an annual nett income of more than Rs. 30,000 is for sale. For further particulars apply Box No. 2002, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R23
G

A Large property with two Bunglows with out houses and forty stables, area admeasuring two acres and six gunthas situated on Bhavani Path Road. Annual rental income amount Rs. 5,000 or even more. Good and rare opportunity for nice investments. For particulars apply to the MANAGER, UNION TRADING COMPANY.
C 9170
G

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

ON VIEW—Mr. Gillet's valuable furniture Chesterfield stove, etc., at Parel Hill behind Government House, sale on SUNDAY, BENNETT and Co.
B 88
H

CONVEYANCES FOR SALE.

GARDEN PLOTS FOR SALE, of 1,000 sq. yd. each 5 minutes walk from Goregoan Station B. B. & C. I. Rly., Apply to Messrs. CHAUDHARI & MHATRE, No. 5, Hummum Street, Fort.
R 58

FOR SALE—VICTORIA and HORSE with harness, Owner going home. Price Rs. 1,250. Apply Box No. 2004 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C 9187
J

MOTOR, ACCESSORY FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—One 4 seater PAIGE CAR, One 2 ton NASH Lorry. For particulars and trial apply Box No. 2084 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C 91
J A

FOR SALE—Best American makers steel wheels GIG for Rs. 450. Apply Post Box 301 Bombay.
93A
JA

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED TO PURCHASES—Double feed double Royal PRINTING MACHINES new or secondhands [illegible] Oil Engines. Grinding Mills German Gold Rolling Mills etc. Apply CENTRAL TRADING AGENCY. Hira building, near Crawford Market, Bombay.
R54
K

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR UP-COUNTRY BUYERS—FOR SALE Offers are invited for the purchase of engines, boilers and dynamos as under:—One 600 I.H.P. Compound horizontal surface condensing steam enginet of Messrs. J. & E. Wood working pressure 160 lbs. per sq. inch. cylinders 19 by 38 inches dia. stroke 4 feet, 75 r.p.m., fly-wheel 18' dia. of 18 grooves by 1 3/4" rope with 15 tons Travelling Crane for 32' span etc., all in excellent working order. One 1,000 I.H.P. Triple expansion horizontal tandem surface and jet condensing steam engine of Messrs. Dtouglas & Grant, working pressure 160 lbs. per sq. inch, H.P. cylinder 14" dia. Inter cylinder 32" dia. L. P. cylinder 50" dia. stroke 5', 60 r.p.m., fly-wheel 28' dia. of 21 grooves by 1 3/4" ropes, all in excellent working order. Four Balecock and Wilcox Tubular Boilers, each with 100 tubes of 4" dia. with automatic chain gratestokers certified pressure 160 lbs. per sq. inch with one Green's Economiser of 320 tubes of 4" dia. and a self-supporting Steel Chimney 160' high by 6' dia. Three—Direct current Generators. 4 poles, 600 r.p.m., 70 kilo Watt, 230/240 volts., with carbon brushes and C. I. foundation frame and bolts complete, made by Messrs. Dick Kerr and Co., Ltd., Generators are direct coupled to steam engines of Messrs. Burnsted & Chandler Ltd. and are also driven by ropepulleys. All can be seen in working order on application. For particulars etc. apply to Box No. 2076, Advt.. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C9100

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—A MUHAMMADEN, B.A., B.T. (Bachelor of Teaching), having six years' experience as Headmaster with excellent credentials, wants EMPLOYMENT in any capacity, worthy his position .Also experienced in Commerce and is willing to take up work in that Department or with firms. Apply stating pay and work to Box No. 2086, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C9136
M

WANTED.—Two Marathi knowing ASSISTANT MISTRESSES for the Girls' High School, Amraoti, from July, 1st 1921. Salary Rs. 75-5-100. (a) Minimum qualifications—Matriculation. Preference given to Intermediate and to trained or experienced teachers able to teach Mathematics. (b) Qualified to teach plain and fancy needlework and knitting. Preference given to candidates also qualified to teach Drawing. Lower pay may be offered with reference to experience and qualifications. Full details regarding family, race, religion, age, training, and previous experience with copies of testimonials should reach Inspectress of Schools, Nagpur, C.P., by June 1st.
C 9192
M

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One Roll Film autographic 1A camera Grafelx Reflex with Bausch and Lomb Tessai Lens, Focal Plane shutter working up to 1/8-1000 Sc. with plush lined solid leather. Price Rs. 480. (2) One R. B. Tele. Graflex Reflex with 6in. Cook-Anastigmat lens F4.6 Focal Plane shutter working 1/8-1000 Sc. 2 Film Packing Adapters. In plush lined solid leather case. Price Rs. 400. (3) One post card size Roll Film Goerz Tenax double extension with Goerz Dagor 1 ens. Compound shutter working up to 1-250 Sc. Price Rs. 200. All these are very high grade apparatuses in perfect order and in quite new condition. Please apply to Mr. Shivji Sojpar Dulla C/o Messrs. SHAMJI HEMRAJ & Co., 117/119, Great Western Buildings, Apollo Street, Bombay.
R2
N

LOST & FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID.—1 BOMBAY PORT TRUST WARRANT. No. 163. If found please return to Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
E 85
P B

REWARD Rs. 75 on Friday the 22nd inst. between Nagdevi Street and Lamburnum Road, LOST an ENVELOPE, containing Rs. 50 in Government's Currency Notes and 12 original testimonials and discharge papers of Mr. A. M. Alley. Reward Rs. 75 with thanks will be given on returning the same at No. 53, Lumburnum Road, 2nd Floor (New Gamdevi).
B69
PB

SPORTS.

KIRKEE GYMKHANA RACES.—April 28 and 30, SOLABSALON & BOOKSELLERS.
C 9184
S

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MANGOES.—Best quality Alfonso and Paheri, only genuine and matured fruit supplied. Trial solicited. Mofussil orders per V. P. P. THE RATNAGIRI MANGO CO., Sodawbie Street, Kandewady, Bombay.
E 87
M

THE VULCAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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INSURANCES EFFECTED
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BOMBAY.

DR. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR
DIABETES SPECIALIST.

RARE AND INVALUBALE SPECIFIC FOR THE CURE OF "DIABETES."

The following are two of the numerous certificates received:—

Mr. Vithaldas P. Attawala, merchant, Bombay, writes on 28-11-20:—I was suffering from Diabetes for the last 16 years and had tried many Doctors of Bombay but without any effect. I then put myself under the treatment of Doctor S. R. Iyengar and he prescribed a course of 45 days for me and that I was completely cured at the end of the course. Before I commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment my urine was examined by a Bombay M. D., the per centage of sugar was more than 4 per cent. After the treatment my urine was examined on 30th November, 1920 at Dr. Masina's Hospital Cathelogical Laboratory of Bombay "Sugar was found Nill"—which means a perfect cure of the obstinate disease which had baffled the treatment of many Doctors and Physicians before. I really consider that Dr. S. Rangaswami Iyengar is a SPECIALIST in this disease, I recommend him to all suffering from the bad disease for the rare quality and of its valuable Drugs.

Mr. Damodher Raghoba Raote, Landlord, Worli, Bombay, writes on 3rd December 1920:—"I was suffering from Diabetes for the last 12 years and I tried many well known Doctors and M.D.'s during that period, but could not get entire cure. In September last. I had a severe attack of Pneumonia which seriously affected my Diabetes disease and was under the treatment of Dr. Masina. I was cured of Pneumonia after a short time but my Diabetes disease was in an increasing state and I could get no relief. Dr. Masina examined my urine and found I was passing 6 to 7 per cent. sugar specific gravity was 1037. Finding no relief at all, I was put under treatment of Dr. S. Rangaswami Iyengar, Specialist in Diabetes. I have much pleasure to say that after a special treatment of 35 days I found my Diabetes disease properly checked and sugar NIL and Specific Gravity, 1013. "I can safely recommend Dr. Iyengar's specific to any of the suffering Diabetes patients."

CONSULTATION:—9 to 10 a.m. & 5 to 7 p.m.
ADDRESS:—Ghia Building opposite N. G. Library. Khotwadi Main Road, Girgaum.
TELEGRAM:—"DIABETES." Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
SUCCESSFUL PICTURE BILL!
Every day at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
A 6 reel Photo-play:
"JUST A WIFE"
Adapted from the play by EUGENE WALTER.

A Society Drama in which the "Eternal Triangle" provides the basis for the plot. Familiarity doesn't always breed contempt—sometimes it breeds love. She started out wanting to be his secretary and business adviser and ended up by wanting to be his wife. Fate decreed that she was to give a great deal and get little.

Also a reel of good comic:
"THOSE PANTS."

Prices:—Rs. 1-8. Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4 (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

LAST CHANCE!
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers will present To-day for the last time the Unique Superb, Magnificent
VITAGRAPH SUPER-PRODUCTION
"THOROUGHBRED"
(7 Reels—7,000 feet.)
featuring the celebrated, popular Star
ALICE JOYCE
It is a Drama of tense human emotions. Miss Joyce is here seen at her best as the innocent but much-wronged wife of a jealous husband.
"THOROUGHBRED"
The good but foolish husband was led, by the while machinations of an unscrupulous woman, to suspect the fidelity of his dearly-beloved wife. Jealously, the green-eyed monster, so preyed on his mind, that he got her divorced. But Nature, working in her own inscrutable ways, at last, by many miraculous incidents, again joined the pair in happiness.

WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)
Four Shows To-night at: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.).
COMMENCING TO-MORROW!
Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS will present a powerful Photoplay
"THE FORBIDDEN WOMAN"
Featuring
CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG.
Supported by a notable cast, including Kathryn Adams and Conway Tearle.

Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS Present
TO-NIGHT FOR THE LAST TIME
The powerful Indian Mythological Photo-drama.
"Krishna Sudama"
(7 Reels—7,000 feet.)
Four Shows To-night at:—5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Globe Cinema
(Sandhurst Road.)
COMMENCING TO-MORROW!
Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS will present a Vitagraph Photo-drama
"THE GAMBLERS"
(6 Reels—6,000 feet).
Featuring
Harry T. Morey and Helen Fergusson.

BOMBAY'S POPULAR RENDEZVOUS
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM.
TO-NIGHT
Four Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
THE FOURTH INSTALMENT
of the Brother's Vitagraph Serial
THE SILENT AVENGER
featuring the popular screen idols
WILLIAM DUNCAN
AND
EDITH JOHNSON.

"BE WISE IN TIME"

—if you are feeling "a bit below par"—"not quite the thing"—"run-down"—or "out of sorts". See to it that your indisposition is removed before it turns to something more than an ailment. It is always unwise to ignore even the slightest sign of sickness. Napoleon use to say: "Every moment lost gives an opportunity for misfortune." This is eminently true in regard to any poor condition of health. Much trouble is caused by stomach and liver disorders; if this is so in your case a timely dose of that famous and well-known specific—Beecham's Pills—is the best and safest medicine to take. Relief invariably follows even the first dose; and if you persevere with the treatment,

AND TAKE

the pills regularly, you will soon establish a state of good health to which, possibly, you may long have been a stranger. For "run-down" men and women Beecham's Pills are a reliable remedy. Their tonic and corrective qualities soon bring the important organs of digestion up to their normal efficiency. They also exert a purifying effect upon the blood and thus benefit the whole bodily system. Depressing and unhealthy conditions soon yield to the beneficial influence of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Prepared only by
THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lane
Sold everywhere
in boxes. Prices: As. 8, As. 12, and Re. 2.

FRESH STOCK
Received of Primus and Optimus Stoves Dr. Mallick's Patent Ie-Mie cookers. Criterion and Enamelled 1, 2, 3, 4 wic Stoves. Electric Stoves and Irons. Repairs of all kinds of Stoves and Lamps undertaken.
D. D. Postwalla & Co.
275, Hornby Road, FORT.

EWARE OF IMITATORS
Alwaysuse our
World-Renowned Hair Oils
Reg. No. 1.
Pari Chhap, Nagar, Nazangi, Aula and Kapci As. Eight and Rupee one per bottle
Try to make your eyes like Electric light
Always use our
World-renowned Real Pearl Surma

RED SURMA
It cures all sorts of eye diseases and also stys, Soreness, Opthalmic irritis, Cataract spots, etc., and makes eye cool and brilliant Rs. 50 per one Tola. Sample bottle Re 1. (one only.)
MEGHJI HARIDAS & Co.
Opp. Madhav Baug. Khakhar Buildings,
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AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS IN INDIA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS.—For all kinds of fevers Malarial, Influenza, Ague, etc. Price Re. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S "ALAMRIT for Weak Children and thin Ladies. Tonic, Re. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S (CURE-ALL) BALM—for all kinds of Pain, Strains, Rheumatism, etc. As 8 each.

BATLIWALA'S GENUINE QUININE—Tablets one grain each in Bottles of Hundred. Re. 1-4 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS—for pale and anaemic people. An aphrodisiac. Re. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S (DIARRHOEA MIXTURE)—for dysentery and diarrhoea and for Cholera. Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S (GENUINE) QUININE tablets two grains each. Re. 1-12.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH POWDER. As. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT for all kinds of itches, Bhabi, etc., etc., As. 8 each.

Sold everywhere in India and also by DR. H. L. BATLIWALA SONS & CO., Warli Laboratory, Bombay, 1.

Telegraphic Address—
BATLIWALA WARLI, BOMBAY.

Bery's Automatic Hand Loom
is capable of weaving three times more cloth than ordinary Looms on account of automatic motions.
Price Rs. 250.
Bery's Hand Spinning Machine is free from mechanical defects and thus produces finer and better yarn, Price Rs. 15.
POSTAGE Rs. 3/
RICE FLOUR & OIL MILLS,
Disintegrators, Oil and Steam Engines and Boilers, Workshop Machinery generally in stock.
B. D. BERY & Co.,
43, Ripon Street, CALCUTTA.

KATOL
STICKS
Destroys Mosquitos Rs. 1-4 per box.
JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.
Princess St., BOMBAY

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
THE
Royal Yakuti.
This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this Country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTTRAM.—RAJKOT—(Kathiawar). India.

GODREJ SAFES
7 Large Safes supplied to Messrs. Ewart Latham & Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their premises.
272 Safes supplied for Savings Bank, India and Burma, after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta in the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, in July 1912.
210 Burglar Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government, to replace other Makers' safe that had been burgled.
By Appointment to H. E. the Governor. Makers to H. M.'s Mint and a number of European and Indian Banks.
GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO.
Near Gas Works, Parel, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Liverpool, 26th April, 1921.

Months	
Apl.	—
May	7 94
June	—
July	8.21
Aug.	—
Sep.	—
Oct.	8 49
Nov.	—
Dec.	8.61
Jan.	8 65
Feb.	—
Mar.	8 74

Liverpool, 26th April, 1921.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec & for Exp.	—
,, ,, Sales of East Indians	—
,, ,, Imports	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—

Egyptian F.G.F. Spot Quieter		8.10
Sakoles		17 75
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool— at closing time	May	12.0
	July	12.00
	Oct	13 25
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May	11.00
	July	12.15

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 26th April, 1921.

Months	To-day's Prices
April	7 81
May	7 90
June	8 18
July	8 23
August	8 33
September	8 42
October	8 51
November	8 5
December	8 64
January	8 67
February	8 76
March	8 78

Tone :—Quiet But Steady

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 26th April, 1921.

Months	To-day's prices
April	15 3
May	15 25
June	15 20
July	15.10
Aug.	15.10
Sept.	15.10
Oct.	15.25
Nov.	—

Manchester Market.—Quiet and irregular.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 26th April, 1921.

M G Bengal Good	4 25
,, Fully Good	4.75
,, Fine	5.00
Bhownuggar, Good	—
,, Fully Good	—
,, Fine	—
No. 1 Oomra Good	5 60
,, Fully Good	5 50
,, Fine	6 75
M G No 1 Oomra Good	—
,, Fine	—
,, Broach Good	6 70
,, Fully Good	6 95
,, Fine	7 20
,, Scinde, Good	4 13
,, Fully Good	4 63
,, Fine	4 88

MONEY MARKET.

London, 26th April, 1921.

Rentes 3 /,	56 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	34 5/8
,, 2 months hence	34 1/4

Closing Tone of Silver :—Quiet

Discounts Bank of England Rate 7 % Since 10th April 1920.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/s	6
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 7/8
,, Fine Trade Bill 3 Months	7 1/8
,, ,, 6 ,,	7 1/2
Interest day to day loans	4 3 4
7 day Market loans	5 1/2

METALS.

London, 26th April, 1921

English best Selected Copper	£71
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£70 3 9
Copper Braziers	£118
Yellow Metal	£9 3/4
Hard Spelter	£20 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£27
Tin Block	£171

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris — Francs 63 70

WAR LOANS.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	70 1/2
Victory Bonds 4%	77 /8
War Loan 5% 1920/47	86 15/16
Consols 2 1/2%	48 1 2
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	36
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterlin Loan)	58 1 2
Govt. Securities 3%	49 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, May-June	10 1/4

Tone :—

Plantation First Latex Crepe March.	11

Tone :—

SEEDS.

London, 27th April, 1921

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold April-May, Quoted	£16
RAPESEED, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Mar.-April,	—
RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May, Nominal	£14
TONE OF RAPESEED :— Nominal.	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May Nominal neglected	£17
TONE OF LINSEED :—	
TORIA RAPESEED:—April-May, Sellers	£ 9 3/8

WHEAT.

London, 27th April, 1921

ROZARIO SANFA FE—32 1/2 lbs loading	13
,, ,, 64 lbs. loading	£74
BARLETTA RUSSO—32 1/2 lbs	—
,, Cargo April-May, Sellers	£75
Do April-May, Sellers	£ 70/6
ARGENTINE PLATE 78 kg.	£75
AUSTRALIAN F A Q Paid	£76
Do Gradies A Paid	£71
B Paid	£65
Choice White Karachi, Afloat.	£75

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£13 1/2
Hongkong ,,	£95 1/2
National ,,	£36 1/2

EXCHANGE.

London, 27th April, 1921.

On London in Paris	£52 40
In Italy	£1 22
In Germany	£25 00

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17 18
Christiania	25 41
Amsterdam	11 28 1/2
Switzerland	22 65
Belgium	52 25
Athens	63 25

New York, 27th April, 1921.

Demand Bills	3 94 27

London, 27th April, 1921.

Linseed Calcutta April-May-June, Nominal	£16 1/4
,, ,, Firmly held Nothing doing.	

English Best Selected Copper	£71
Standard Copper G M B	£70 1/8
Tin Block	£169

Rentes 5%	42 1/2

DISCOUNTS.

London, 27th April, 1921.

Bank Bills 3 m/st	5 5/16
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 7/8
Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	7 1/8
,, ,, ,, 6 m/st	7 1/2

Liverpool, 27th April, 1921.

Mid American Spot—	8 17
Egyptian F G F Sakellaridis	17 75

JAVA SUGAR.

London, 27th April, 1921

Fine White Java C & F Calcutta June, Sellers	29/6
Fine White Java C & F Bombay June-July, Sellers	30
Fine White Java C & F Karachi June-July, Sellers	30/3

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

April 28.

The Marwari bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M G Broach July-August at Rs. 302¼ and after touching Rs. 301 advanced gradually till Rs. 308. It then again declined to Rs. 304½ and steadily advanced till Rs. 310¼. The bazar finally closed at Rs. 309. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 311 and closed at Rs. 313¼.

The rate for F G M G Broach April-May was Rs. 291.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady yesterday, and buyers were offering about Rs. 5 lower than the previous day although there was good inquiry for high class Oomras and Bengals. About 6,000 bales are reported to have been sold.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Bombay, 28th April, 1921.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April/May	281
,, ,,	July/August.	3 3 1 2
Fully Good Bengal	May	209
,, ,,	July.	223
Fine Oomra	May	250
,, ,,	July.	267

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 28th April, 1921.

Fully Good Broach	April-May	287
,, ,, ,,	July-Augt.	309
Fully Good Bengal	May	209
,, ,, ,,	July	223
Fine Oomra's	May	250
,, ,,	July	266

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 28th April, 1921.

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good	Good
M.G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	238	223	208
M.G. Oomra's No. 4	260	200	235
M.G. Central P. No. 1	30	296	275
M.G. Central P. No. 2	282	27	257
M.G. Broach		295	285
M.G. Punjab American	330	315	300

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m., on 27th April, 1921.

Cotton	12,655 Rs.
Wheat	14,281 Cwts
Linseed	200 ,,
Rape, etc.	Nil ,,
Gingellyseed	61 ,,
Poppyseed	Nil ,,
Groundnuts	8 ,,
Castorseed	1387 ,,
Rice	154,128 ,,
Myrabollams	4779 ,,
Cottonseed	1,993 ,,
Mowrasseed	Nil ,,
Gram	326 ,,
Juwar	1486 ,,
Masur	Nil ,,
Barley	3079 ,,
Bajra	2,352 ,,
Coal	5355 Tons.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

April 28.

Bars Gold ready, Rs. 29-8.
Bars Silver ready, Rs. 90-10-0½.

EXCHANGE.

T T on London, 1/3-5/8.
D D on London, 1/3-21/32.
3 M/st D A, 1/4-1/8.
D D on Paris, Francs 330
3 M/st D A, Francs 365
T T on Japan, Rs. 187.
60 D/st D P, Rs. 181.
London Silver Spot D, 34-5/8d.
London Silver Forward D, 34-1/8.
American Cross rate, Dollars 3,94½.
Paris Cross rate, Francs 52.20.
German Cross rate, 255.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan, 81-8.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928-32, 100.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 71.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 95.
3½ per cent Paper, 57-4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974, 62.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930, 96.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974, 62.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929-49, 96.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 62.

SHARES.

The market closed steady.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 2150, Bombay Cotton 1025, Bombay Dyeing 3355, Century 1150, Central India 3660, Colaba Land 2340, Crescent 577/8, Currimbhoy 1340, David 1635, Fazulbhoy 1650 N, Finlay 972/8, Indian Bleaching 177/8, Indore Malwa 572/8, Kasturchand 1280, Kohinoor 3010, New Great 735, Pearls 1042/8, Phoenix 975, Shapurji 317/8, Simplex 715, Swan 977/8, Swadeshi 3860.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 625 xd, Bombay Burma 560, Bombay Burma N I 175 pr, Bombay Burma Petrol 16/4, Bombay Steam 305, Bombay Tramway 121/4 xd, Bundi Cement 41, Indian Cement 340, Katni ord 275, Katni def 1400, New India Insurance 3 dis, Shivrajpur 30/8, Tata ord 122/8, Tata def 577/8, Tata Hydro 830, Tata Bank 102/8, Tata Bank 24m, Scindia Steam 18 dis.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 27.

There are rather more activity in the coal share section of the market to-day, Bajora and Karanpura were in inquiry at improved rates. The jute section was decidedly weak, transactions being small and prices on a lower scale all round. Cotton shares were weaker and operations were small. The miscellaneous section was dull and uninteresting. The rooms of the Association will be closed on Saturdays until further notice. Following were the closing quotations :—

Coa—Bokaroand Rampur 25/12, Bunrakpur 50/8, Ghusikh 14/13, Gopalichuck 7/8, Industry 17/4, Karanpura 19/8.

Jute—Century 7/12, small odd lot, Dalhousie 394/8, Howrah 38/10, and 40 s.l. Hooghly 59, Kanknarrah 418/8 s.l., Kelvin 714 s.l., Orient (Rs. 100 paid) 100 s.l., Kinnison 875 and 880 s.l. Northbrook 55 and 58 s.l.

Tea—Bishnauth 71/12.

Miscellaneous—Agra United mills 7/3, Bengal Bross 4, Bengal Bridge and Bolts 4/8 British India Corporation 10/12, Calcutta Industrial Bank 8 disch. Central Provinces cement 7/4, Dunbar cotton 438, Howrah oil 29, Hume pipes 10, Ivan Jones in 8/12. Kumardhubi Engineering 16/4, Ryam sugar 39, Titachpur paper prefs. 81, s.l. Kesoram cotton 15/2.

Government 3 1/2 per cent. was quoted at Rs. 58, small lots 58/4, war bonds short loans 100, 1925 at 99/8 and 1928 at 99/12.

Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling and three and five eighth pence. Demand bills one shilling three and eleven sixteenth pence.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 28th April 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours :—

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the north of the division. Humidity is in defect except at Delhi. Day temperature is above the average except at Delhi where it is normal. Night temperature is higher than usual, the excess above normal amounting to 14 deg. in the north of the division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded and the air is drier than usual. Temperature is either normal or slightly above the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Bikaner and in defect at Mount Abu. Day temperature is nearly normal. Night temperature is higher than usual at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Humidity is in defect at Bhavnagar Para, Ahmedabad and in Central India West. Day temperature is above the average at Surat but below it at Rajkot. Night temperature is nearly normal over the division.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear except at Saugor and Hoshangabad where they are moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect. Day temperature is nearly normal. Night temperature is higher than usual at Amraoti and Nagpur.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded in the north and moderately clouded in the south of the division. The air is slightly damper than usual at Bombay. Both day and night temperatures are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect. Both day and night temperatures are nearly normal or higher than usual.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry except for a light fall of rain at Colombo. Skies are lightly and at a few place moderately clouded over the greater part of the reporting area. Temperature is higher than usual in the Punjab.

Forecast.—Dry weather is likely except in the extreme south where a few falls of rain may occur.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 27th April 1921.

The Western disturbance has given local rain in North Baluchistan with a few falls in the North-West Frontier Province. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Assam and Bengal.

Chief amounts are :—Silchar one inch; Narayanganj a half; Cox's Bazar three-quarters; Drosh a half; Mastung three-quarters.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

April 28.

S S Clan Macvicar, Phillip, Glasgow.
S S Dirphy, Papacostantopoulos, Calcutta.
S S Edward Bowman, Owens, Suez.
S S Purnea, Beedie, Busreh.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday.

S S Phemanie, Prichat, Rangoon.
S S Firoom, Bette, Calcutta.
S S Eastern Exporter, Obrien, Karachi.
S S Padua, Haynes, Calcutta.
S S Surada, Brook, Rangoon.
S S Waroonga, Evans, Busreh.
S S Binfield, Denne, Calcutta
S S Laplata, Barron, Hull
S S British Knight, Robson, Mahomerah.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer City of Poona for Liverpool.
Steamer Luzon Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Acme for Marmagoa.

S S Clan Macvicar :—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macvicar, 3,621 tons, Captain G P Phillip, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, with a general cargo.

S S Dirphy :—The steamer Dirphy, 1,832 tons, Captain E Papacostantopoulos, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S S Purnea :—The B I S N Company's steamer Purnea, 2,127 tons, Captain T Beedie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with ballast.

S S Frankdale :—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Frankdale, 3,113 tons, Captain A L Prichat, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with ballast.

S S Firoom :—The T M Company's steamer Firoom, 2,029 tons, Captain J Bette, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

S S Eastern Exporter :—The Shaw Wallace Company's steamer Eastern Exporter, 3,573 tons, Captain C J Obrien, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Padua :—The B I S N Company's steamer Padua, 3,678 tons, Captain P E W Haynes will sail today from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Surada :—The B I S N Company's steamer Surada, 3,381 tons, Captain G E Brook, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with ballast.

S S Waroonza :—The B I S N Company's steamer Waroonga, 1,341 tons Captain C M Evans, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo.

S S Binfield :—The B I S N Company's steamer Binfield, 3,168 tons, Captain G A Denne, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

S S Laplata :—The B I S N Company's steamer Laplata, 2,527 tons, Captain C Barron, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Hull with a general cargo.

S S British Knight :—The Shaw Wallace Company's steamer British Knight, 3,166 tons Captain J C Robson will sail today from Bombay harbour for Mahomerah, with a general cargo and 3 passengers.

EXPORTS.

April 28.

S S Sicilia for London—250 cwt khimmie Kalyandas Bros., 87 cwt raisins Hore Miller and Co., 500 cwt linseed oil cake Hollingshurst and Co.

S S City of Karachi for Liverpool—2500 tons manganese ore James Finlay and Co, 50 bales cottonny Jahmjee Vishram.

S S Pilsua for Trieste—110 bales cotton Patel Bros., 300 bales cotton K M Nathoo and Co.

S S Pilsua for Salonica—7 bales cotton yarn G Radhakishandass.

S S Mandala for Antwerp—20 bales hemp O Govindjee, 168 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Mandala for Hamburg—168 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Eastern Importer for New York—482 bales bone sinews Hollingshort and Co., 750 cwt myrabollams C G Bolmal.

S S West Amergosa for New York—576 cwt turmeric M Jafferbhoy.

S S West Amergosa for Philadelphia—439 casks wet goat skin E N Stein and Co.

S S Calcutta Maru for Osaka—300 bales cotton Teikoku M K Kaisha.

S S Alipore for Shanghai—100 bales cotton twist C Bomanjee and Co., 50 bales cotton twist David Sassoon and Co.

S S Alipore for Hongkong—50 bales cotton twist David Sassoon and Co.

S S Luzon Maru for Kobe—900 bales cotton Volkert Bros, 200 bales cotton Nanalal Manilal, 400 bales cotton Currimbhoy and Co., 12 cwt chutney S Kikuyoma, 800 bales cotton Sassoon J David, 300 bales cotton Shamjee Hemraj and Co., 300 bales cotton C Bomanjee and Co.

S S Bayo Maru for Kobe—1000 bales cotton Osaka M Kaisha, 400 bales cotton G Dossa and Co., 300 bales cotton Killachand Dewchand, 300 bales cotton Currimbhoy and Co., 1500 bales cotton Ozu Burin and Co.

S S Bayo Maru for Osaka—200 bales cotton Ozu Burin and Co.

S S Bayo Maru for Yokohama—300 bales cotton Ozu Burin and Co.

S S Bayo Maru for Honkong—501 bales cotton twist C Bomanjee, 87 cwt sharkfin H B Bassani and Co., 400 cwt gum E Nowrojee & Co., 700 cwt gum olibanum M H Dahdasheti, 103 cwt sharkfin A Chagla and Co., 2 cwt horns Habib Rawjee and Co., 114 cwt sharkfins H L Pirance and Co.

S S Heinan Maru for Kobe—1300 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Heinan Maru for Osaka—500 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Heinan Maru for Yokoschi—800 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

IMPORT.

April 28.

S S Culna from Rangoon, Agents B I S N Co—63939 bags rice, 99 casks cocoanut oil bales cotton, 185 bags cocoanuts, 525 bundles mats, 70 bundles candles, 500 bags p wax, 40 guttas cocoanuts, 613 packages cocoanuts, 239 bags white bebans, 3542 bundles coir yarn, 605 bales coir rope, 121 coil coir rope, 200 bags poonac, 619 bags green orid, 150 bags black orid, 165 robbins ginger, 191 bags b moong, 295 bags green moong 168 bags chora 47 cases tea, 71 bags pepper, 120 robbins copra, 524 bags copra,

S S Luzon Maru from Rangoon, Agents W & A Graham and Co—72845 bags rice.

S S Kilindini from Cannore from Agents Eastern India S N Co—30 cases circuits, 33 bags cocoanuts, 310 bags moist cocoanut, 2702 bags copra.

Awarded Gold Medal
International Medical Congress Exhibition, London, 1913.

By Royal Appointment to the Court of Spain.

By Royal Appointment to the Court of Italy.

The Food of Kings for your Baby

Kings command the best the world can give, and the Royal Infant has the best medical advice, the best nurses, the best food obtainable.

Glaxo is privileged to display the Royal Arms of Italy and Spain because the infant sons of the Kings of Italy and Spain were brought up on Glaxo

Your Baby is a King, and demands as his Royal right the best that you can give him. Glaxo—the food of Kings—is, therefore, the food King Baby must have.

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"Builds Bonnie Babies"

PLENTIFUL SUPPLIES OF GLAXO ARE NOW AVAILABLE Through Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co. BOMBAY.

LIVER DISORDERS

THE liver in Eastern climates has extra work in keeping the blood at even temperature amidst the heat, and filtering it of impurities. To keep the system really active, everybody needs a liver-corrective—the best is Ker-nak Pills—the medicine that acts like nature's fruits.

To take strong liver pills or mineral purgatives to get rid of the usual symptoms is as useless as flogging a tired horse.

Ker-nak Pills coax the system back to healthy activity. They stimulate and invigorate the sluggish liver, and thoroughly purify the blood.

Ker-nak Pills are invaluable as a general tonic. They also improve the nerves, restore sound digestion and healthy appetite, and tone up the system wonderfully. They ward off the debilitating effects of our Indian climate.

One Rupee at all Chemists, or Ker-nak Remedy Ltd., 7, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta. I.n. 21.

Ker-nak PILLS

CURE CONSTIPATION INDIGESTION BILIOUS ATTACKS HEADACHE

She is Thriving on Mellin's Food

VERA HALL 6 months old

Mrs. J. Hall, of 50, Monkswell St., Liverpool, writes: "Mellin's has done wonders for baby."

There is really no 'wonder' at all; it is simply that Mellin's Food, when properly prepared, offers all the life-giving principles and necessary constituents of healthy mother's milk, and offers them in the form best calculated to render prompt and lasting benefit.

Let 'Mellin's' work wonders for YOUR child.

Mellin's Food

Every mother should read the "Care of Infants in India," gladly sent FREE by

LATHAM ABERDEEN & CO., BOMBAY

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Declaration of LL.B., Intermediate in Commerce, B.Com. and Intermediate in Science Examination, results, University Hall, 12-45 p.m.

The mail steamer "Naldera" with the outward mails of the 14th instant, is expected to arrive at 5 p.m.

The Indian Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing Works, Ld., Ord. Genl. Meeting 137 Esplanade Road, 4 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 30.

The s.s. "Sicilia" with outward mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

The Zenith Life Assurance Co., Ord. Genl. meeting, 123 Esplanade Road, 3 p.m.

SUNDAY, May 1

Performance by the Gandharva Natak Mandli ("Swayamvara") aid of Mr. B. G. Horiman, Elphinstone Theatre Corner Grant Road, 3 p.m.

PAREL PARLIAMENT.

The Parel Parliament meets on next Sunday at 6 p.m. in the Library Hall of the Social Service League, Bomaby, Parel Settlement. The subject to be discussed is "Religion of Humanity" Mr. A. M. Sayad formerly of the Depress classes will open the discussion.

STRIKES STILL CONTINUING.

The workmen of the P. and O., the Bombay Steam Navigation Companies, are still not attending to their duties. A few workmen collected yesterday morning at the gates of the Docks, but they dispersed shortly afterwards.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. Tarolia will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Wednesday, the 4th May, 1921.

2. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

COTTON BALES ON FIRE.

A fire resulting in a damage of Rs. 40,000 broke out shortly after 9 o'clock on Wednesday night in a stock of cotton bales at Mallet Bunder. The bales were about 15,000 in number and were lying on the Port Trust ground, four feet away from the Port Trust Railway lines. Fire engines from almost all stations arrived on the spot almost immediately after an alarm was given and the fire was put out in about an hour's time. The cause of the fire is supposed to be a spark falling from a passing engine.

NEGLIGENT MOTOR DRIVING.

Another instance of rash and negligent driving was revealed in the case in which one Ramchandra Gangaram was charged before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, with rash and negligent driving.

The facts of the case are that on Wednesday last at 7 p.m. the accused was driving his car No. 8038 from Phanaswadi towards Thakurdwar *at a very fast speed and on the* wrong side of the road, with the result that he smashed a municipal hurricane lantern on the road. He was arrested by a police sepoy on duty.

The accused pleaded guilty. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 15, out of which Rs. 3 should be paid to the Municipality.

TRAGIC ENDING OF LOVE.

A tragedy resulting from a lover's frenzy took place at Gogari Mohalla as a consequence of which a Mahomedan Abdulla Aziz and Primbai, a Mochi woman, had to be removed to the hospital with serious injuries. It appears that Abdulla was acquainted with Primbai for some time and day before yesterday he happened to meet her in a Mochi's shop at Ghati Gulli, where he made an overture to her. The woman, it is stated, resented the proposal, whereupon Abdulla lost his head, took out a knife and inflicted a stab on Primbai's back under the right shoulder. He then stabbed himself at different places and then took the woman and went to a policeman and narrated to him his awful story. They were both taken to the hospital where they are lying in a precarious condition. Mr. B. N. Athavle yesterday recorded their dying depositions.

INFRINGEMENT OF ROAD LAWS.

MOTORISTS FINED.

The authorities seem to be awakening at last to the horrible increase in motor fatalities in Bombay. Several motorists have during this week been brought to book for infringing the laws of the road. Mr. Albert Ezikeil was fined Rs. 15 for driving his car No. 8653 without a license, Mr. D. J. Billimoria was fined Rs. 5 for a similar offence and Rs. 2 for driving his car before re-registering it and Mr. G. K. Trilokekar Rs. 15 for driving without a license.

A WOMAN ROBBED.

MARAUDERS MAKE GOOD THEIR ESCAPE.

A daring robbery was committed during the early hours of yesterday in the house of a woman Deobai, at Trimbak Purushottam Street, where, it is reported, three men, one dressed like a Bania and the other two like Purdeshi Mahomedans, came and entered Deobai's room. There were several women sitting in the room and they all ran away frightened at the sight of the men, but one of them, Ashibai, who did not notice the men, remained sitting on a chair near a window. Two of the miscreants then went to her, stripped her of the ornaments and threw her down through the window. An alarm was raised, whereupon a ramoshi and one Mahadeo Ganoo came up and seized one of the men who was standing near the staircase, but in the meantime the other two men came out of the room and stabbed the ramoshi and Mahadeo and then snatched away their accomplice. Ashibai, the ramoshi and Mahadeo were removed to the hospital by the police who repaired to the spot after the marauders had made good their escape. Ashibai has been detained for treatment in the hospital.

The police have got possession of a black cap and a portion of a waist coat, which one of the robbers was wearing.

It is practically settled that some vocational course will be provided this year in connection with intermediate studies at Dacca and also it is understood that in all probability one or more vocational course will be taken up by the Dacca University commencing in the academic year 1922-1923. (A. P.).

The total approximate gross earnings of the State railways from 1st to 16th April of this year amounted to Rs. 3.72 crores.—(A. P.)

MR. GANDHI AND THE SUPPRESSED CLASSES.

A CHAPTER OF AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

Mr. Gandhi presided at the Suppressed Classes Conference held in Ahmedabad on the 13th and 14th instant. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen from the town, though the number of the untouchables was much less than expected, a rumour having spread in the town that Government would arrest those of them who attended.

Mr. Gandhi regretted in the beginning this small attendance, and said that, incidents such as the present took away what little faith he had in conferences as an effective agency of social reform. If therefore he occupied the audience shorter than they expected, it would be because his remarks would not reach all he meant to address and not because his enthusiasm for the work was in any way damped. He was also thankful for the fact that the conference had brought him the pleasure of meeting friends on the same platform it was not usual for him nowadays to meet the friends, cooperation with whom used to be a pleasure and privilege, but from whom the present conditions had unfortunately cut him off. It was happy, however, that in the question of untouchability he was in the same boat as they.

Coming to the subject he said, 'I do not know how I am to convince those who oppose the reform, of the wrong position they have taken. How am I to plead with those who regard any contact with the members of the suppressed community as entailing defilment and of which they cannot be cleansed without necessary ablutions, and who thus regard omission to perform the ablutions a sin? I can only place before them my innermost convictions.

'I regard untouchability as the greatest blot on Hinduism. This idea was not brought home to me by my bitter experiences during the S. African struggle. It is not due to the fact that I was once an agnostic. It is equally wrong to think as some people do that I have taken my views from my study of Christian religious literature. These views date as far back as the time when I was neither enamoured of, nor was acquainted with, the Bible or the followers of the Bible.

'I was hardly yet twelve when this idea had dawned on me. A scavanger named Uka, an untouchable, used to attend our house for cleaning latrines. Often I would ask my mother why it was wrong to touch him, why I was forbidden to touch him. If I accidently touched Uka, I was asked to perform the ablutions, and though I naturally obeyed, it was not without smilingly protesting that untouchability was not *sanctioned by religion, that it was im*possible that it should be so. I was a very dutiful and obedient child and so far as it was consistent with respect for parents, I often had tussels with them on this matter I told my mother that she was entirely wrong in considering physical contact with Uka as sinful.

'While at school I would often happen to touch the "untouchables," and as I never would conceal the fact from my parents, my mother would tell me that the shortest cut to purifications after the unholy touch was to cancel the touch by touching any Mussalman passing by. And simply out of reverence and regard for my mother I often did so, but never did so believing it to be a religious obligation. After some time we shifted to Porebundar, where I made my first acquaintance with Sanskrit. I was not yet put to an English school and my brother and I was placed in charge of a Brahman who taught us Ram Raksha and Vishnu Punjar,. The texts "jale Vishnuh" "sthale Vishnuh" (there is the Lord (present) in water, there is the Lord (present) in earth have never gone out of my memory. A motherly old dame used to live close by. Now it happened that I was very timid then, and would conjure up ghosts and goblins whenever the lights went out, and it was dark. The old mother, to disabuse me of fears, suggested that I should mutter the Ramaraksha texts whenever I was afraid, and all evil spirits would fly away. This I did and, as I thought, with good effect. I could never believe then that there was any text in the Ramraksha pointing to the contact of the 'untouchables' as a sin. I did not understand its meaning then or understood it very imperfectly but I was confident that Ramarakshna, which could destroy all fear of ghosts, could not be countenancing any such thing as fear of contact with the 'untouchables"

'The Ramayana used to be regularly read in our family. A Brahmin called Ladha Maharaj used to read it. He was striken with leprosy, and he was confident that a regular reading of the Ramayana would cure him of leprosy, and indeed he was cured of it. 'How can the Ramayana,' I thought to myself in which one who is regarded nowa-days as an untouchable took Rama across the Ganges in his boat, countenance the idea of any human beings being 'untouchables' on the ground that they were polluted souls? The fact that we addressed God as the 'purifier of the polluted and by similar appellations, shows that it is a sin to regard any one born in Hindusm is as polluted or untouchable that it is satanic to do so. I have hence been never tired of repeating that it is a great sin. I do not pretend that this thing had crystallised as a conviction in me at the age of twelve, but I do say that I did then regard untouchability as a sin. I narrate this story for the information of the Vaishnavas and Orthodox Hindus.

'I have allways claimed to be a Sanatani Hindu, It is not that I am quite innocent of the scriptures. I am not a profound scholar of Sanskrit. I have read the Vedas and Upanishadas only in translations. Naturally therefore mine is not a scholarly study of them. My knowledge of them is in no way profound, but I have studied them as I should do as a Hindu and I claim to have grasped their true spirit. By the time I had reached the age of 21, I had studied other religions also,

'There was a time when I was wavering between Hinduism and Christianity. When I recovered my balance of mind. I felt that to me salvation was possible only through the Hindu religion and my faith in Hinduism grew deeper and more enlightened.,

'But even then I believed that untouchability was no part of Hinduism; and that if it was, such Hinduism was not for me.

'True, Hinduism does not regard untouchability as a sin. I do not want to enter into any controversy regarding the interpretation of the shastras. It might be difficult for me to establish my point by quoting authorities from Bhagwat or Manusmriti. But I claim to have understood the spirit of Hinduism. Hinduism has sinned in giving sanction to untouchability. It has degraded us made us the pariahs of the Empire. Even the Mussalmans caught the sinful contagion from us, and in S. Africa, in E. Africa and in Canada the Mussalmans no less than Hindus came to be regarded as pariahs. All this evil has resulted from the sin of untouchibility.—"Young India."

THE "MODEL."

MR. PANTHAKEY EXPLAINS.

Mr. Navroji B. Panthakey, "late joint Editor of the 'Model' " in a circular published in Gujerati under the heading "Explanation from the late Joint Editor of the 'Model' " says:—

"In connection with "The Model," a weekly which is published, every Sunday evening from the 6th March, from the Navrang Press of Mr. Desai, at Bazar Gate Street, Bombay, I may state that I entered the service of the journal from January last as Joint Editor, on a small pay and small commission, at considerable sacrifice, on the strength of certain verbal conditions and an arrangement to the effect that the paper would be conducted on perfectly national lines.

"A few days ago owing to some difference having arisen, between Mr. Hormasji Fardunji Mehta, Proprietor and Joint Editor of the paper, and myself about the contributions in the paper any my connection with it, I have been obliged to leave my post for the sake not only of my self-respect and the maintenance of my independence but for the sake of promise I had given to a section of the Bombay public. Knowing fully that the paper would be conducted on national lines and that it would be conducted by one having journalistic experience of twenty years' standing, several of my merchant friends and traders, believing in the promise I had given them, gave many advertisements for insertion in the paper, at handsome rates, even before it saw the light of day, and thus encouraged me in my efforts for a national and patriotic cause It is due to this very encouragement that the paper has been able to come out and maintain itself. I take this opportunity of thanking heartily those sympathisers. It pains me much, therefore, to sever my connection with it in so short a time but there is no course left open to me except this, having regard to the self-respect and the keeping of my promise and the advice given me by my journalistic friends.

In the issue of the paper of April 24th Mr. Mehta has published a notice about me headed "A Warning" which is far from true. In the "Bombay Chronicle" of April 15 I am described not only as Joint Editor of the paper but as one who has "promoted it successfully."

BENGALEE UNION.

INAUGURATION CEREMONY BY MRS. S RAJADEVI.

There was an assemblage of local Bengalis at 15 Elphinstone Circle on the occasion of the inauguration of the Bengali Union by that talented and patriotic lady, Mrs. Saraladevi Chawdhuri.

On the 27th instant, Mr. A. C. Chatterjee, the President, in asking the distinguished lady to perform the inauguration ceremony observed how a meeting place for Bengalis in Bombay was sorely needed where they were lost in space and hardly ever met each other and dwelt at length on the aims and objects of the Union

Mrs. Saraladevi Chowdhurani rising to perform the inauguration of the Bengali Union in the course of her erudite speech said, "The desire to give expression to himself is the chief characteristic of the Bengali community. He wants to give a stamp of his own in literature, philosophy, science, art, politics and also in the service of his country. That is perhaps because the other provinces, although they have also a share of great men have produced few and they are scattered over the wide peninsula. Bengal is prolific in worthy sons and can boast of them in every sphere of human activity. The Bengalis when they come out of their province are possessed of two ardent desires; one is to give expression to their individual thoughts and the other to express the sentiments of the community. Where in a place there are only two or three Bengalis they may remain unknown—unless they have exceptional abilities but where they are in numbers an attempt is made to coalesce the different talents to gather strength to manifest itself in some form or other and attract the public notice.

Concluding Mrs. Chowdhurani said "I fondly hope the Bengali Union just ushered into existence will enable the scattered units to meet together and be the seat of social, intellectual, and physical culture of the community. It has taken its birth with a silver spoon in its mouth by the munificent gift of Rs. 5,000 for the library by Babu Kali Charan Das, a local merchant, in memory of his reverend mother. I have no misgivings that the brow of the Union will be crowned with success.

A few national songs sung in chorus, followed by a vote of thanks to the chair, proposed by Mr. S. N. Bose, from Calcutta, in a neat little speech, brought the happy proceedings to a termination.

DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH SALSETTE.

ABUSE OF LAND ACQUISITION ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir.—The whole world, loving fair play and justice, will agree that the methods of the acquisition of private lands and profiteering by Government itself as well as the manner in which the Government allowed the wealthy in their turn to profiteer put to a serious disadvantage all the owners of lands. It goes without saying that such methods which lead to depriving the owners of their dues are most cruel, whether the holdings are their ancestral property or are such as are lawfully purchased for the value actually demanded by original owners, at prevailing market rates when the purchases had been made.

It is sincerely hoped that such cruel methods will not be countenanced by his Excellency Sir George Lloyd, who, I venture respectfully to solicit, will issue severe orders stopping the course. The methods adopted by Government could not have been thought of by the Legislators, and surely these must be against the principles of the Land Acquisition Act—and Government being the Mai-Bap of people run over declaring from housetops that they are doing things on principle of equity and justice—their officers ought not to have behaved as reports. This can be said to be nothing else than cruel injustice to the *matki* owners who are forced to give up their lands for a mere song, or some value which may suit the caprice of the Land Acquisition officers. While calculating value they even seem to disregard certain facts,—e.g., value realized for plots of lower quality in the neighbourhood, or in the same village.

Under the notifications published in the Bombay Government Gazette of 27th January 1921, lands in the whole villages of Kolhe-Kalyan or Wakola and Shahara near the Santa Cruz railwa station and in other villages (near Andheri and Ville Parley, have been placed under the ban of Land Acquisition Act. The purpose for which the notifications are issued is stated to be the Bombay Suburban Development. Even the plots now in use by the villagers for the grazing, etc, of agricultural cattle, *places of drinking-water-wells and of other* natural purposes are not spared from the *Sweeping Notifications* in the Gazette. Moreover, the zeal of the officers in power *does not seem to have made them show a* slight consideration to leave space for *breathing beyond the villagers dwellings in Gamthans* (village sites). The plots which *are being used by the villagers for cultiva*tions of paddy, etc. *one of the chief sources of their living*, are als placed under the ban of Acquisition Act!! Roads and other communications seem to be the object of the proposed acquisition, but, then, where is the use in notifying *whole* villages, including *the plots by the sides of made roads* as well as other plots whereon bungalows or houses have been standing for years? Not only these, but also a plot of the *Khot's* land at Wakola on which a Roman Catholic Church is built, comes under the Ban! Is this not abuse of the power allowed by the Act?—the wholesale acquisition of villages for "development," I mean. The power is known to be exercisable as a weapon only in acquiring what Government cannot do under ordinary circumstances, and that, too, in odd cases of public utility with the portions of land having been duly specified beforehand. It cannot apply to wholesale acquisitions in the manner as has been done in the *Khoti Inam* and *Khalsa* villages, named in the notifications referred to. These are so vague and could only have been such as were made out by one in his haste who was eager to show off too much of his agility. There seems to be no reason or rhyme for this sort of deal (or may I say *Zuloom*) on the part of the officers who moved the Government to issue the Sweeping Notifications. All this has caused great panic among the villagers and landowners concerned.,This is but natural seeing that these people will be ruined if Government are to call upon them to pay heavy charges on account of "development," which it is feared would include fat salaries of so much unnecessary establishment of officers. besides "Experts," and subordinates' charges, as well as those of the interest on the loan of crores of rupees. With the object of profiteering, Government might put too heavy a burden on the landholders. This fear is not without foundation, considering what has been done elsewhere. It is sincerely hoped our kind Governor will condescend to set matters right. If this is not done, dear Mr. Editor you will not be surprised to hear of a wholesale Non-Cooperation. Indeed, people have already begun to talk "why, Non-Cooperation would be better than to yield to such matters of grave injustice." The villagers have already been holding mass meetings to protest against the acquisitions. One memorial has been submitted to his Excellency the Governor, and another (a detailed memorial) is to follow. It is a long time since the Sweeping Notifications proposing the wholesale acquisitions, appeared in the Government Gazette, and yet nothing is known as to which of the plots of land in the several villages, will be traversed by roads or railway; and God knows how many more months or years will elapse before plans are made of the lines of roads and other communications.

Instead of publishing, as they have done, wholesale acquisitions in such a great hurry and without giving any idea to the people as to the particular plots through which the lines of development i.e., roads, railways and tramways, would run, the Government officers ought to have made out their plans showing the lines of such development, and, then, the notifications should have followed. By the present process the landowners have been kept in dark and under suspense, and consequently they have to suffer great loss. Now, three months have elapsed, and yet they know absolutely nothing what is going to be done; one of the residents of Kolhe-Kalyan already committed suicide, which is owing to the "might is the right" policy of Government, as reported in a memorial submitted to the Governor. This policy has also led to scare away buyers of land and persons who wanted to build residential quarters.

From all that has been done in the matter, it is clear that Government officers have no real sympathy with the villagers or other landowners.

Even the Khot, who has had the villages of Kolhe-Kalyan and Sar as *permanent Inam*, for a considerable period, in exchange for other places, has to suffer under the policy!

Would Mr. Monie and Sir Lawless Hepper like it, if such a state of things and injustice were to go on in their own land; and what would these gentlemen feel if their own properties were dealt with likewise? I wonder what our Ministers, elected by the Legislative Council, would have felt if their own properties worth more than Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 per square yard, were pounced upon and proposed to be acquired by Government for a song.

By the way, Mr. Editor, could not you kindly throw a suggestion prominently to Sir George Lloyd that

(a) the officers concerned should be warned against acquiring all such plots of land as are not needed for the purposes of roads, railways or tramways, and that

(b) fresh notifications specifying the portions of land actually needed for roads, railways and tramways, should be promulgated at an early date, in supersession of the sweeping notifications published in the "Government Gazette", referred to.

So that the discontent among the people and the fear of Government's profiteering may be allayed. What is expected is fairness, equity and justice to landholders. This, it is hoped, Sir George Lloyd will condescend to give. That the people should be made to appeal to a Judicial Tribunal would lead to harassment.—Yours, etc.,

KALINA.

April 25.

7 PER CENT STERLING LOAN.

NOT FOR INDIANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—When the war was going on I lent money to the British Government.

My War bonds matured and I could not bring my money back to India, because for *what I had got is. 4d., I had to give 2s. 6d.* or more. I invested my money in England *in such a way that I could get it at any* moment. If the S. of S. had given us In*dians an opportunity of investment* we would certainly have invested in this 7 per *cent. loan.*

It is argued that the British Investors *have to pay British Income Tax at 6 sh. in* the £. What precaution has the S. of S. for India taken for the reduction of 7 per cent. interest by the reduction that may be made *in the rate of British Income Tax* before this loan matures. The fact that within a few days of its issue, the loan has gone up 1 or 1¼ premium shows that the S. of S. has given a higher rate of interest than what he should have as a Trustee for the Revenues of India.

Let us wait and see what our representatives in the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly have to say to this at the next sessions at Simla. If they do not stir themselves up surely your correspondent was correct when he gave a different meaning to the abbreviation L.A. the other day —Yours etc.

INDIAN.

TILAK SWARAJYA FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Accepting your suggestion in your leaderette this morning I beg to send you herewith statement of account re this fund.

Receipts.

By sale of tickets. Rs. 25,448-3-0.
By receipts donations Rs. 31,868-5-9.

Expenses.

Printing and other charges, Rs. 628-12-0,

To be received from Swaraja Sabbha Rs. 981-12-0.

Total Rs. 1,616-8-0.

Amount in current account Bank of Morvi Ltd. Rs. 55,706-0-9.

Total Rs 57,316-8-9.

This is exclusive of ornaments which are to be sold and credited.

Subscribers, donors and those interested in the fund can have further and detailed particulars of the Fund during office hours.—Yours etc.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE,
Hon. Treasurer, Swarajya Sabbha.

Bombay, April, 28.

FALSE COINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I wish to bring to the notice of the proper authority ,through the medium of your paper, the increase in circulation of counterfeit coins.

A few days ago, I accepted a nickel coin, which to all appearances looked genuine, but which on closer investigation proved to be a very ingenious fake. Since then, I have on several occasions been offered spurious nickel coins, especially that of the eight anna bit, which appears to be the easiest of exploitation. The general finish of these coins gives me the impression that an experienced and skilful gang are at work, and it would be serving a very good turn, if drastic measures were taken to bring these unscrupulous persons to book.—Yours, etc.,

C. W. S.

Bombay, April 16.

"TRIUMPH OF JAMNADAS" M. L. A."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A letter appears in the "Bombay Chronicle" in its issue of the 23rd instant under the head-lines "Triumph of Jamnadas", written by one Mr. Kirpalani, I have hesitated whether to write this or not, but being a Kirpalani myself and therefore a cousin of the writer of the letter referred to above, (I know not whether a near or a distant one being unaware of his full name) I have decided to send these few lines for insertion in your valuable columns and hope they will not be unwelcome to my cousin writer.

Sir, I have read his letter twice over, but I have not as yet been able to find out the real motive that prompted it—whether it was to compliment you or, as I feel inclined to think, to abuse Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and thus relieve his feelings. I wonder if his outburst of fury, which evidently seems to have been swelled up in his breast, is also to certain extent due to any previous grudge of his towards the gentleman in question, but even if it is, cousin Kirpalani needs to be reminded that a public paper is hardly a proper channel for such vengeance and should not be resorted to or sought help of in such instances, not only as a mark of good manners but to avoid any further unpleasantness.

Mr. Editor, I do not wish to be misunderstood. I am not a pronounced Non-Cooperator myself neither am I a supporter of the Beasantine creed. For certain reasons as I have chosen to remain neutral. I am not out to champion the cause of Mr. Jamnadas. Being a regular reader of "The Bombay Chronicle" I too have read all about Mr. Jamnadas's interview with the Associated Press. I do not give credit to Mr. Jamnadas for the views he expressed to the representative of that press, specially with regard to his reference to your good self. Sir, every one knows your worth and appreciates it. We all know to what extent you have educated and enlightened the public on different problems and we all thank you for the same. Nobody desires a change in the policy of the paper, for, as has already been pointed out, any such change will bring about a greater change in the public mind and a complete boycott of the paper. We want you to pursue your task fearlessly with a firm determination to expose the bureaucratic tendencies and the wild actions of the members of that organisation. We all look to you to safeguard the interests of the millions of Indians. I believe this was the underlying *principle which brought* this paper into existence.

To come to the point, I entirely agree with cousin Kirpalani that it does not fall *to the lot of Mr. Jamnadas alone to dictate* the policy of the paper or to impose his personal *views as to its guidance*; and it was certainly a piece of good advice to him that *in the event of his disagreeing* with the policy of the paper, the only honourable course left for him was to follow the good example of Mr. Jinnah and gracefully resign. But still, simply because he has thought fit to openly express his disagreement with the present creed and has condemned the Non-Cooperation movement and has therefore turned a Moderate, it is no justification that his honesty of purpose should be doubted and that he should be ruthlessly made the target of violent attacks, and should be held up to scorn. Sir, I have already said that I am neutral, and as such I may be permitted to add a few more words without prejudice. I am sorry my cousin should have lost himself in momentary passion and should have gone out of his way to vent his fury on Mr. Jamnadas. Mahatma Gandhi has prescribed "*Non-Violent* Non-Cooperation" as a safe and sure remedy for our grievance. I believe my cousin is a Non-Cooperator, if so let him not forget the "Non-Violent" part of it. As I understand the term, it has no reference to physical force alone, many a time a virulent tongue is prone to be more dangerous and harmful than a powerful wrist. The Non-Cooperators will be ill-serving their country if they lose sight of the full significance of the word "Non-Violence"—nay they will be deliberately retarding the progress of the movement, which is meant to be *self-purifying* in the first instance.

It is therefore hardly worthy of my cousin to hold Mr. Jamnadas up to scorn and ridicule by pointing him out, as a member of the "Lunatic Asylum" and assuring the public as to his fitness for such a position; one feels ashamed of the author of such sneers. I am sorry, but such a conduct is not gentlemanly either. The writer advises Mr. Jamnadas to learn the lesson of good manners and modesty, but nowhere in the letter have I seen his own attempt at either. It is strange but what the writer has decried in Mr. Jamnadas, he has made use of himself in his letter. Such inconsistency drives all the force out of the article and doesn't at all make it convincing. May I request my dear cousin to try to be more self-restrained in his language in future? Mahatmaji has himself been condemning such an attitude in his followers and I am sure he would not appreciate this letter if he chanced to glance through it. Let us all be civil. Civility costs nothing. Why forget it then?—Yours, etc.,

C. KIRPALANI.

Hyderabad Sind, April 26.

BEIGHTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 27.

Second semi-final in the Beighton Hockey Tournament was played off to-day on Calcutta Ground, the contesting sides being East India Railway Apprentices and Sibbur College. Sibbur won by two goals to one and the score just about represents the superiority of Sibbur over their opponents. The Railway got good many corners but they could not improve upon any of them. Defence on either side proved sound but Ghose, the right back of Sibpur, was perhaps the best man in the field.

NEW BOOKS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Messrs. Ganesh & Co., Madras beg to announce, to their constituents that owing to the high cost of printing materials they have printed only a limited number of copies of the following new publications and that orders will be executed only in the regular order in which they are received. However, preference will be given to those who mention this paper.

Freedom's Battle.

By MAHATMA GANDHI.—A comprehensive collection of Writings and Speeches on the present situation including The Khilafat Wrongs, The Punjab Agony, Swaraj, Hindu Muslim Unity, Indians Overseas, The Depressed Classes, Non-Co-operation, etc., with a historical introduction by Mr. C. Rajagopalachar.

"The war that the people of India have declared and which will purify and consolidate India, and forge for her a true and stable liberty is a war with the latest and most effective weapon. In this war, what has hitherto been in the world an undesirable but necessary incident in freedom's battles, the killing of innocent men, has been eliminated; and that which is the true essential for forging liberty, the self-purification and self-strengthening of men and women has been kept pure and unalloyed.

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By LALA LAJPAT RAI.—A collection of Writings and Addresses on the present situation and the work before us. "We in India should, one and all, take a vow that whether we have to lay down our life, whether we are mutilated or hanged, whether our women and children are maltreated, our desire for Swaraj will never grow a little any the less. Every child of this land, whatever his religion or persuation, should swear that, as long as there is life in his limbs, or breath in his nostrils, he would strive for national liberty."

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By MAHATMA GANDHI.—A comprehensive collection of writings and speeches which clearly explain and point out to the necessity of Swaraj for India how to attain it and on what condition.

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By SRIMATI SARALA DEVI CHAUDHARANI.—"The hand that spun in India supplied the nation with food, comfort, and liberty. It is at the point of the spindle only that we shall win back our freedom. The revival and protection to Indian interests which has been cruelly and unfairly denied her by a foreign master. The revival and protection of a dead art, the regeneration of a lost craft, the remodelling of Indian homes, the reclothing of India by India's own hands—this is the *Alpha* and *Omega* of Swaraj."

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By C. F. ANDREWS.

"All over the world, to-day, the greatest thinkers of mankind have been seeking for what has been called, the 'moral equivalent for war.' To me, it now appears, on a scale of unimaginable greatness, that this *moral* warfare is now to be waged for India's freedom. The weapons of that warfare are spiritual, not carnal. They are the weapons of the soul, not of the death-dealing mechanical and chemical devices of man. They are not armoured tanks and bombing aeroplanes and poison gas; but the will of a united people determined to be free,—the will of a united people, which seeks to purify its own soul from all baser passions, and thus *deserve* and *win* its freedom."

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By C. F. ANDREWS.

To repeat the passage from Sir John Seeley:—"If the feeling of a common nationality began to exist in India only feebly; if, without any active desire to drive out the foreigner, it only created a notion that it was shameful to assist the foreigner in maintaining his domination. from that day, almost, our Empire would cease to exist."

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, April 29, 1921.

REPRESSION IN SIND.

The reports coming from various parts of Sind indicate that the tide of repression is running strong in that province just at present. The people of this Presidency have been congratulating themselves that the local authorities have not, so far, lost their heads like some of the other provincial administrations and embarked on the campaign of hunting down the non-cooperators. The remoteness of Sind from the headquarters of Government, however, appears to have led the "men on the spot" in that province to imagine that their pranks and misdeeds will hardly come to the notice of the higher authorities and that, if they come at all, they will be overlooked. We published the other day an account of the ruffianly conduct of some of the mounted police of Karachi towards a highly respected citizen and worker in the Congress cause. Though Mr. Mariwalla was finally set at liberty, it is not apparent that the conduct of the "goondas" in His Majesty's uniform, who maltreated in a shameful manner this peaceful citizen, was taken notice of, in any way, by the head of the Department. When the *ukase* has gone forth from the highest quarters in the country that the Non-Cooperation Movement must be put down by all means in the power of the State, and when officials, high and low, are vying with one other in hunting down the leaders of the movement, it is vain, indeed, to hope that any mercy will be shown to Non-Cooperators. We shall not be surprised if we hear in due course that the constables concerned were complimented and recommended for promotion. The Superintendent of Police had no regrets to express at the violence used by his underlings towards a non-cooperator.

While such is the attitude of officials in Karachi, that of the authorities in the mofussil appears to be no better. Reports of wholesale arrests of Congress and Khilafat workers and raids on their offices are coming daily. In Shikarpur, leading citizens, numbering over 40, are under arrest and the whole city is in turmoil. To what a pass things have come in that city can be seen from the report we published on Tuesday of the police being engaged in the innocent pastime of throwing stones at the people! The remonstrance of the "loyal" and anti-Non-Cooperationist president of the Municipality at such unseemly, if not dangerous, conduct, resulted only in the polite retort, "Clear out, or I will arrest you." Prominent Co-operators recently told us that they are standing between India and anarchy. But, evidently, the anarchy they have in mind is not the legalised anarchy of the type which prevails in Shikarpur. As bulwarks against such anarchy, they are of no use to the powers-that-be. If our Cooperationist friends imagine otherwise, they will certainly run the risk, like Mr. Murlidhar, of being mistaken for their less fortunate countrymen, and arrested. The happenings in Sind are not calculated to reassure those who put faith faith in the level-headedness of Sir George Lloyd's Government and who still earnestly hope that the reign of justice, which the new Viceroy has stated he will help to re-establish, will dawn before long. While assurances are as plentiful as blackberries, deeds that will carry conviction to the heart are wofully lacking. Almost the entire province of Sind is now handed over to the wolves of repression.

If steps are not soon taken to arrest their depredations, it will not be very long before their clamour is heard nearer our own doors. The people of Sind, and especially those who have dedicated their lives to the service of the country at this critical juncture are, no doubt fully prepared to face the ordeal. We have seen several of them, in all parts of the country, refusing to defend themselves and joyfully entering the prisons with their country's name on their lips. All honour to these brave souls! But, we ask, in all honesty, whether in the face of the wholesale arrests and indiscriminate raids, brutal assaults on peaceful citizens in broad daylight and stone-throwing on the public by police hirelings, it will be still pretended that the means the authorities are resorting to to put down the movement of Non-Co-operation are lawful, non-violent and civilised? If by such methods the authorities hope to strengthen public confidence in the administration and to deepen the loyalty of the masses towards the rulers, they are sadly mistaken. They are, on the other hand, sapping the very foundations of this public confidence and this loyalty, which have already been so rudely shaken in the last two years.

COOPERATIVE NON-COOPERATION.

While Non-Cooperation, as accepted at present by the Congress, is a well defined movement regulating a few out *of an individual's many relations with the* existing system of Government in this country, *officers of Government* are often found misinterpreting the aims and objects of the movement and looking upon its supporters as enemies of the State and of society. Individuals here and there may have announced their intention of exceeding the limits of action demarcated by the last session of the Congress, but their acts or opinions are in no way binding upon the general body of non-cooperators in the country. For instance, some non-cooperators may have decided to withdraw from Co-operative Societies or to have their registration under the Co-operative Societies Act cancelled But until the Congress sets its seal of approval on such action, non-cooperators cannot be considered to be opponents of the cooperative movement. Much less can any official, who has no concern with the political opinions of an individual member of a Co-operative Society, ask non-cooperators to withdraw from Cooperative Societies. The Cooperative Society is or rather ought to be a self-governing institution, subject only to the limitations laid down under the Cooperative Societies Act. That Act, in no place, provides for the penalising or ejection of individuals because of their political opinions, and leaves to the general body of members the power of expulsion. If in any Cooperative Society, the presence of a non-cooperator is found undesirable it is perfectly within the competence of the society to eject him, though we imagine if a non-cooperator finds himself in that predicament he will withdraw of his own accord. What we consider as highly objectionable is the action of officers of the Co-operative Department in condemning members of societies for the political opinions held by them. This we find to have actually happened in a society in the District of Satara and we cannot help wondering whether the attention of the Minister responsible for the Co-operative Department has been drawn to the incident as reported in the "Bharata Mata" of Islampur.

Notes of the Day.

Sheer Perversity.

It is somewhat difficult to make out why Sir Surendranath Banerjea should bracket himself with Lord Chelmsford in his estimate of the "success" of the Reforms and the "failure" of the Non-Cooperation movement. We are aware, of course, that Sir Surendranath imagines that he himself is, in a considerable measure, the father of the "Reforms" jointly with Lord Chelmsford, Mr. Montagu and the Joint Committee. It is natural, therefore that he should think that a special responsibility rests on his shoulder to make the "Reforms" a success. All the same, it passes one's understanding why he should repeat, parrot-wise, the inane cry of Lord Chelmsford that Non-Cooperation is dead or foredoomed to death, while Sir Surendranath must be seeing that the movement, far from being moribund, is very much alive and kicking. If the movement is dying, why do the officials and Sir Surendranath's friends of the "Moderate" pursuasion raise a hue and cry and make frenzied attempts to put down the movement? If the movement is foredoomed to miserable failure, why does Sir Surendranath himself waste his breath over it? That he has no correct knowledge of the true aims and methods of the movement is apparent from his reference to the attitude of the non-cooperators towards local bodies. The so-called change of tactics on the part of the non-cooperators is only in the imagination of those who are determined to cry down the movement. The boycott of local bodies has never been, so far, a plank in the programme of the Congress. Towards the close of his address Sir Surendranath ventured on a prophecy regarding Non-Cooperation. He said that when "responsible Government set to work in the development of constructive policy it will have sounded the death-knell of Non-cooperation." We quite agree—but the "responsible Government" and the "constructive policy" which will bring about the disappearance of the movement will be vastly different in complexion from what Sir Surendranath has in view. When real responsible Government has dawned on the country, the mission of the Non-cooperation movement will have been fulfilled and there will be no further need for it.

A Fool's Paradise.

Those who, like Sir Surendranath Banerjea and Mrs. Besant, are proclaiming from the house-top the failure of Mr. Gandhi's movement and declaring that the educated classes, apart from the "ignorant and deluded masses," have no sympathy at all with the movement must have had their complacency rudely disturbed by the happenings at places like Lahore, Sialkot, Broach and Surat. Both Lahore and Sialkot live under the shadow of the Seditious Meetings Act and the Congress and Khilafat workers are not *personae gratae* with either the officials or the *johookoom* party. Indeed, the officials if we are to credit the "Tribune," exhausted practically all the powers entrusted to them by law in creating a situation at Lahore, the net result of which was to place the Congress candidates for Municipal elections in a position of distinct disadvantage as compared with their rivals. Not only were voters' meetings not exempted from the operation of the Seditious Meetings Act, but permission to hold voters' meetings in a particular ward was refused when asked for. Nay, the authorities went a step further and placed an unusually large number of police pickets at the only polling station where voting was in progress! Yet, in spite of all these adverse circumstances, 14 out of the 16 seats open to election have been won by Congressmen in Lahore, while at Sialkot 10 out of 15 have gone to them. In the Punjab two more municipalities, those of Jullundhar and Gujranwala, have acclaimed with open arms Congress and Khilafat workers. On our own side we have seen the influential municipalities of Ahmedabad, Nadiad, Surat and Broach turn Nationalist. Do all these facts indicate that the Congress cause is a losing cause and that its workers stand discredited in the eyes of the intelligentsia of the land? The opponents of the Congress are free to rest contented in the fool's paradise which they have created for themselves, but unless they wake up and face the facts as they are there will be a rude surprise for them before long.

Indians in the Empire.

That it is the deliberate policy of certain British Colonial Governments to defeat Indian agitation for equal rights in their territories by facing them with settled facts can be seen from the tactics followed by the authorities in South Africa, East Africa and Uganda. We saw how, when the Legislative Council of East Africa was ushered into existence during the War, the authorities there quietly ignored the claim of Indian settlers to representation thereon. The subsequent agitation among Indians has obliged the Government to nominate two Indians to the Council, but this representation is wholly inadequate and, moreover, Indians do not want representation by official nomination. They demand a franchise equal in all respects to that conceded to the European community, whom they outnumber many times. The Kenya Government is loth to accede to this demand and our countrymen have to carry on an uphill struggle to obtain their just rights. All this has been necessitated because of the settled fact of a wholly "white" Council with which Indians were faced all of a sudden during the war. Similar tactics are being resorted to in Uganda. Though fully aware of the Indian demand for equal franchise, the Government of Uganda has deliberately ignored the demand by setting up last month a Legislative Council in which no elected representative of Indians will be entitled to sit. Government propose to nominate an Indian to "represent" the Indian community, which numbers more than 4,000 in the Colony, while the 900 and odd Whites are entitled to send two *elected* representatives. Thus, once again, the position of Indians in a Protectorate is reduced to one of subordination to a minority of Whites, the solemn pledges of Viceroys and Cabinet Ministers notwithstanding. Is it a matter for surprise that our countrymen in Uganda should refuse to accept the arrangement and should have declared a general *hartal* as a sign of their mourning and resentment on the day of the opening of the Council? Here is another opportunity for the new Viceroy to redeem *his* pledge to do justice to Indians. How long will they have to wait for a sign from him that he is moving in the desired direction?

A Dodge that Failed.

While the Colonial Office goes on assuring us that pending consideration of representations from the Government of India the policy of segregation would not be enforced against Indians in South and East Africa, the local authorities, of several places there, are quietly carrying out the policy, with a view, no doubt, to confront the statesmen, who may later wish to retrace steps, with "settled facts." Last month the Town Clerk of the Nairobi Municipality addressed an innocent-looking communication to the Honorary Secretary of the local Indian Association, in which the Clerk asked if the Association would appoint a committee of three members to confer with a committee of the Municipal Council "on the whole question of residential segregation in Nairobi." The Clerk naively proceeded to say that his Council, "while adhering to the principle of segregation for residential purposes," was not satisfied that the reservations made for Indian residence were wholly suitable and acceptable to the Indian community. The reply of the Indian Association to this *clever but transparent dodge is worth quoting*. It says that "as the Nairobi Municipal Corporation only represents one section of the population of the town, i.e., the European Community and does not represent the Indian Community, my Association regret that it is not prepared to discuss any business with the Municipal Corportion as at present constituted." In parleying with a body which is avowedly committed to the principle of racial segregation, the Indian Association would have stood the risk of being entrapped into a recognition of the Council's right, albeit theoretical, to enforce such a policy. The Association deserves to be congratulated on its foresight.

Municipal Franchise.

It is to be hoped that the good sense of the Bombay Municipal Corporation will reassert itself and that the suggestion of Government that it shall lower the qualification to municipal franchise to a rental of Rs. 10, in place of Rs. 20 recommended by the Corporation, will be adopted with a good grace by that body. Our present City-Fathers have earned an unenviable notoriety for their capitalistic leanings and there will be some among them who will resist to the last the extension of franchise to the poor and middle classes. But we still hope that the majority of the members have a higher sense of their responsibilities and that they will not deny any longer to the vast majority of the citizens the privilege which has so long been withheld from them. When Government have deemed it proper to lower the franchise for the Council to a rental of Rs. 10, for the citizens of Bombay, it surely bespeaks perversity of outlook on the part of the Municipality to raise it to Rs. 20. As Government point out in their communication to the Corporation, if a person is fit to vote for the Council he should also be fit to vote for the Municipality. Further, there is the advantage of having only one electoral roll to keep for the purpose of voting for both the Council and the Corporation. The advantage is so obvious that one wonders that the Corporation has failed to take note of it.

An Obnoxious Principle.

In their communication, Government, unnecessarily we think, raise an issue for which there is no warrant. Government say that if an examination of the figures of the voting strength of the various communities under the lowered qualification shows that they are adversely affected, "Government will be prepared to consider most carefully any suggestions which the Corporation may have to offer with a view to safeguard the interests of important minorities." We do not know which are the "communities" and "important minorities" which Government have in view. We can think of none. We trust that it is is not the intention of Government to foist the mischievous principle of communal representation on the constitution of this city. We have pulled on all these years without this noxious poison of communal hatred being injected into the municipal constitution. If Government imagine that any particular "minority" or "community" has gone without representation and that its "interests" will thereby suffer, Government can certainly make use of the powers of nomination, which they will be reserving for themselves under the Act, to appoint a member of the minority or community adversely affected. But there is absolutely no need, we assure them, to poison the springs of Local Self-Government in *Urbs Prima in Indis* by the pernicious principle of communal representation. The public of Bombay as well as the present Corporation must vigilantly guard against the inclusion of any such principle in the constitution of the Municipality.

THE NILA-MULA PROJECT.

THE COMPANY'S POSITION EXPLAINED.

MR. CAMERON INTERVIEWED.

(From our Special Commissioner.)

MULSHI PETA, Midnight, April 25.

Mr. Cameron's arrival here at twelve noon became known only from the fact that he along with, it is said, Major Limba and Mr. Gibbs inspected the Dam and asked the fitter to be ready to water the masonry work of the Dam. This was about 3-30 o'clock but till 4-30, that is, till the Mavlas had actually left the Dam, no watering was done and eventually there was no trouble. Watering was done sometime after the men had left. There were reinforcements to-day, to the extent of about 500 women and over a hundred children, including babies from six months to four years old. Inspite of the Special Magistrate's certificate, Mr. Todrick as possessing a hot head, let it be said to the latter's credit that no work was ordered to be done on the bridge and quarry, which were captured this morning by the Satyagrahis by non-violent methods.

MR. CAMERON INTERVIEWED.

I interviewed Mr. Cameron in the evening in connection with the present deadlock. Asked as to what he thought about the situation, Mr. Cameron said that the work would go on. I at once asked him whether he thought the work would go on in this condition. He expressed, with a tone of certainty, that if he meant to carry on the work, in spite of the Mavlas' resistance, he could do it; only he was doing things quietly and calmly.

Asked whether this situation could go on indefinitely like this, he said, "No". But he was afraid the crisis would surely come one day or other. He had learnt that the Mavlas were obstructing their other work and that they were about to come into the company's bazar in the camp, and he was sure that would result in bloodshed.

Asked whether he thought it was right on the part of Government and the company to proceed with the work without the consent of the Mavlas, the main party concerned, Mr. Cameron gave a parallel from the British practice. He said in England once such a scheme is prepared by a company it goes to Parliament and if the latter sanctions it, it is put into execution. He added that in the present instance, Government put it before the local Legislature, who sanctioned it. When reminded that the scheme came before the Legislature only a couple of months ago when the company had already begun work, he said at that time Government was different, meaning thereby that the reformed Councils were not in existence then. It was also pointed out to him that in England, Parliament is representative and if a particular party opposes such a scheme, either the scheme is abandoned or the dissent recorded, according to the strength of the party concerned. He was further asked whether in England work was begun in this fashion without giving even sufficient notice to the landholders concerned. He admitted it was not so. He added that the same method was adopted in the Andra Valley. But he could not say anything, when it was pointed out to him that two wrongs could not make one right.

Mr. Cameron, proceeding, said, in this case they had only begun work which would affect lands not earlier than the monsoon of 1922. It was then put to him whether he thought that a person who had to meet a particular danger two years hence should not now try to see that it was averted; for this was exactly what the Mavlas wanted to do. Once the dam is constructed, automatically their lands would go under water and the Mavlas had no alternative except to go out or go under water. Mr. Cameron expressed that if every individual concerned was consulted in cases like the present no private company would venture to undertake such schemes of national importance. It was then pointed out to him that if such a scheme would be national, surely a large section of public should be first convinced as to its utility and once public opinion was created in its favour it would not be difficult to carry out the same. Mr. Cameron claimed public opinion was with them. I brought to his notice that even the Moderates, who at present form the backbone of Government, with Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Mr. R. P. Paranjpye, have been asking Government to suspend work till all questions connected with it are considered. This was evident from the resolution moved by Mr. Gupte in the local Council, and another passed by the Deccan Liberal Party to the same effect. Surely, if Government accepts this as public opinion, not caring for what is known as the "Extremist opinion", it is against it.

THE COMPANY'S CASE.

I then handed over to Mr. Cameron the "Chronicle" issue of Friday, April 22, and asked him whether the Company's position was put before the public adequately and fairly. He had not anything to object except to the "ordeal of scorching water." He denied that the water in question was scorchingly hot. I brought to his notice that just then when I went over to him the dam masonry was being watered and I had found it hot. It was past six then, and I put it to him whether it would not have been hotter still in the afternoon when the sun was high up. He maintained that it was not boiled, but I pointed out to him that the "Chronicle" did not maintain that it was deliberately boiled but that it was scorchingly hot at the particular time. He further maintained that there was nobody under the water when he directed the pipe, but some people came over there just under it to make show. He was later on showed a photograph in which the people had gathered in large number below the water.

THE LEASED LAND.

Asked whether it was proper on the company's part to play havoc with lands leased to it only for one year, he claimed that the land of the dam was leased on the perfect understanding with the respective owners concerned that the dam was being built there. Reminded of the Shera incident in which one Mr. Deshmukh refused to allow the Company to lay sleepers on his land, Mr. Cameron maintained that all land through which the Chinchwad-Mulshi Railway was running was leased to them for Railway purposes. Asked whether the particular gentleman concerned had leased his land to the Company, Mr. Cameron said he did not know it. From his agreement book he pointed out the name of one Deshmukh, which on enquiry I found to be not of the gentleman in question.

WHY NOT SUSPEND WORK?

I next put it to him that unless the Company wanted matters to reach a crisis, in which case the Company would be held by the public as much responsible as, if not more than the Satyagrahis, prospects were that the work would be suspended till the monsoon set in and asked him whether it was not proper on the Company's part to suspend the dam work, which was the main thing concerned. This would mean so much more time to negotiate and to find out a way out. Mr. Cameron said all other work depended on the dam and if the latter was to be suspended, there was no need of carrying on other work which was supplementary only. It meant a loss of 75 lakhs to the Company. But, when it was pointed out that this was to be only temporary suspension for particular period, leaving an opportunity both for the Company and Government to educate Mavla opinion and persuade them to accept the scheme. The Mavlas might, in the meanwhile, try to get it abandoned altogether. This he said would involve the Company in a loss of four lakhs actually spent on the work up to now. He added that to his knowledge till a few months back all the Mavlas, at least a great majority of them, were prepared to leave their lands, but this agitation was wholly put up by men outside the Peta. He maintained that in fact several big landholders were ready to part with their lands if they received adequate compensation. I pointed out to him that as an outsider I noticed very high feeling running among the Mavlas and related to him what had happened at the meeting at which the Collector's letter was considered; and asked him whether he thought the feeling was worked out of a man whose one and half leg (one leg would not adequately express the idea) were in the grave and who jumped up in resentment at the idea of adjourning the meeting even for an hour to consider the question, which he said they had been considering for the last six months. Big landholders to whom the land at present is perhaps a white elephant and who having stayed in big cities do not feel so much for their agricultural land cannot, I said, be taken to represent adequately or fairly the Mavla feeling. Asked what his objection was to the proposition of suspension till October which had been placed before him, he said that he had no such definite proposition given to him by the Mavla leaders. If they gave one, he would be very pleased to ask the Company to consider it. He personally could not give any such assurance, since in a limited company like the one in question he had only limited powers and he had to keep the proposal before the Board of Directors. In this connection, he, I am told, has invited Mr. Karandikar to see him and discuss matters with him. I understand Mr. Karandikar will meet Mr. Cameron to-morrow morning.

ALLEGATION AGAINST CONTRACTORS

I asked him whether he had heard anything about the complaints against the contractors that they were holding back the labourers' wages and men were starving. He said he had heard of them, but he did not believe in them implicitly since these people were given to lying. And from his personal experience he knew that the particular community of Wadhars were always over-advanced. He had his own men going round the labourers' camp and whenever he heard complaints against contractors, he ordered the pay-sheet to be prepared and pay men in his own presence and that of the contractors. I asked him whether any people had left work in the last few days and he admitted some men had done so. From other sources I understand some six hundred men out of a total of four thousand have up to now left.

TODDY SHOP TO BE OPENED?

In regard to the bazar opened in the camp, I asked him whether there was any toddy shop there. He said there was none at present, but he was thinking why he should not have one. Asked why he thought so, he said it was necessary to stop illicit traffic of sale of liquor, which was likely at present. Asked whether it would not be a greater temptation to those who had been given to drink and putting an allurement before those who were teetotalers up to now, he expressed his opinion in the negative. There was the community of Wadhar who wanted a drink between the hours of 6-30 and 8-30, and he would keep his shop open

(Continued on next page.)

GERMAN BRUTALITY.

TO BRITISH WAR PRISONERS.

SHOCKING REVELATIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 26.

Shocking stories of the ill-treatment of the British soldiers at the hands of the Germans were related before a crowded court at the Bow Street to-day by the soldiers who are unable to attend the trials of the war criminals in Germany whither evidence will be sent. Messrs. Travers, Humphreys and Vernon Cattle represented the Crown and the Weisenberger represented the German Government.

The first case dealt with brutality of Muller, commandant of a prison camp where a thousand British prisoners were lodged in three floorless huts without bedding or sanitation, with no adequate rations and no room to lie down. Five hundred contracted dysentry and died on average of six per day. Nevertheless men were driven to work by blows from the commandant who rose his horse amongst their ranks photographing men in throes of dysentry.

A terrible disclosure was the statement that the men were eaten to death by lice, there being no skin on their chests which were huge crawling masses of vermin causing German guards to shudder at the sight.

ENDING OF SUPREME COUNCIL.

DURATION OF CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 26.

Preparations for the meeting of the Supreme Council at the Downing Street on April 30th are proceeding apace. M. Loucheur, French Minister for the liberated regions, has already arrived in London and a number of French experts are arriving to-day to confer with the British experts on April 27th with regard to the proposed means of compelling the Germans to fulfil their obligations. M. Briand Marshal Foch, Gen. Weygand and M. Berthelot will arrive on April 29th when the Belgian Foreign Minister, Belgian Finance Minister and Signor Sforza will also be here.

M. Briand has informed the French Cabinet that the duration of the conference in London will depend upon the new German proposals. If these are inacceptable the conference will last only a few days. If, as is improbable, they are acceptable a week will be required to consider the possible basis for fresh negotiations. Meanwhile there is no news of the contents of the German note to America which the Washington message states was received by the State Department last night.

FRANCE ON THE TREATY.

"WOULD RESORT TO COERCION."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 26.

A Paris message states that M. Briand to-day reported in the Chamber that conversations at Lympne had had a most satisfactory result. Premiers were absolutely agreed in the principle. He declared that Germany's failure to fulfil the Treaty applied in every direction. All the French preparations were made to deal with the situation on expiration of the time limit. France would resort to coercion because she was compelled by her debtors' bad faith. M. Briand asked for the Chamber's entire confidence after which the debate was adjourned at the Government's request by 424 votes to 29.

DISCUSSION OF GERMAN NOTES BY U. S.

INFORMAL DISCUSSION WITH ALLIED AMBASSADORS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 27.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., April 28.

Washington.—Mr. Hughes, Secretary of State, to-day invited the Allied Ambassadors to meet him informally to discuss the German note. Sir Auckland Geddes, MM. Jusserand, Ricci and Baron Sidehara spoke at the Conference. It was indicated that the American reply to Germany would not be sent before the views of the Allied Governments, regarding the German proposals, had been received in Washington.

THE RETIRING SPEAKER.

VOTE OF THANKS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 26.

One of these intimate moments which occasionally demonstrate warm feelings entertained by the House of Commons for some of its members occurred this afternoon when the House by acclamation adopted a vote of thanks to the Speaker on the occasion of his retirement; also a motion asking His Majesty to confer upon him a signal mark of his favour.

Mover was the Prime Minister and seconder Mr. Stephen Walsh on behalf of the Labour members while Mr. Asquith also gracefully expressed his and his fellowmembers' appreciation.

Mr. Lowther replying said that of all the similar institutions he regarded the House as the most admirably fashioned for expressing the will of the people and promoting welfare of the community. He broke down amid sympathetic cheers.

The House rose and remained standing when Lowther vacated Chair for the last time.

Sir F. Banbury's supporters have decided not to press his candidature and consequently Mr. Whitley will be unanimously

CHALLENGE TO MINISTRY.

BY ZAGLOUL PASHA.

SERIOUS POLITICAL SITUATION IN EGYPT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 27.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., April 28.

Cairo.—The new political situation is fraught with the most serious difficulties which have arisen owing to Zagloul Pasha issuing a challenge to the Ministry and demanding the abolition of martial-law and censorship, and that the leadership of the delegation to London should be placed in his hands. Zagloul Pasha in a speech on April 25th asserted that his collaboration with Adly Pasha, Prime Minister, depended upon the latter's acceptance of Zagloul Pasha's conditions. The resignation of the Ministry may possibly be imminent and would involve negotiations with Britain.

SITUATION IN PERSIA "SATISFACTORY."

PERSIAN LEGATION'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 26.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., April 28.

The Persian Legation announces that the situation in Persia is satisfactory, that complete security prevails and that Government is successfully carrying out the reforms. The Governor of Khorassan, in addition to the Governor of Kermanshanan, has been arrested owing to his opposition to the present regime. Sardar Sepah, Commander of the Cossacks Division, has been appointed Minister of War in succession to Massond Khan who is now Minister without portfolio. The British troops are being withdrawn from Persia. The Legation states that the Russian Minister has arrived at Teheran.

MR. MOHAMED ALI'S SPEECH IN MADRAS.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 26.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., April 28.

In reply to Col. Yate in the House of Commons, Mr. Montagu promised to make enquiries with regard to what steps had been taken, or were contemplated, in connection with the speech by Mr. Mohammed Ali at Madras, which was reported in the Press on April 11th.

COAL SETTLEMENT.

JT. CONFERENCE ADJOURNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 26, 11-20 p.m.

After two hours' discussion the joint conference between the Government, miners and mineowners adjourned. It will resume after Mr. Horne has separately conferred with the contending parties to-morrow morning in order to discuss to what extent it is possible that reduction of wages can be met by the Government assistance.

CABLE ITEM.

A telegram from Havana states that Lasker has resigned the Chess Championship of the world to Capablanca after losing four out of fourteen games which were played. The remaining ten games were drawn.

The "India rubber" journal suggests that the producers should form a corporation with capital of 17½ millions sterling to buy rubber up to twenty-seven pence per pound and not to sell below half a crown. The planters in the Dutch East Indies should form a similar company to work in unison with the corporation.

"NEW ERA"!—AND REPRESSION!!

ORDER ON SHANKARACHARYA.

MEETING PROHIBITED AT AMRITSAR

PROCESSION FORBIDDEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, April 27.

Shri Shankaracharya of Sarda Peeth who arrived here on Monday at the instance of the Gurdwara Prabhandak Committee for settling certain differences was to deliver a lecture on "Dharma," in the evening preceded by a procession. The Superintendent of Police served orders on the Secretary and members of the Swaraj Asharam forbidding procession and another order on Swami Shankaracharya, Doctors KitchlewSatyapal, Lala Girdhar Lal prohibiting the meeting.

These have replied to the District Magistrate remarking that the order was illegal, unjustified, and *ultr vires* as religious meetings were not prohibited under the Seditious Meetings Act.

The Swamiji drove through the principal streets and spoke at the Golden Temple.

SRIMATI SATYAVATHI DEVI.

NOTICE UNDER 144 C. P. C.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 27.

A wire from Bijnor says that Srimati Satyavathi Devi who was lecturing there has been served with notice under Section 144 Cr. P. C. for two months

SWAMI KAMARAND.

REMOVED TO CHANDA FOR TRIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

WARDHA, April 28.

Swami Kumarand has been taken to Chanda for trial under section 124-A from Wardha. The date of the trial has not yet been fixed.

SERIOUS RIOT AT GIRIDIH.

COLLISION BETWEEN POLICE & N. C. O.' S.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, April 28.

Information has reached here of a collision between the Police and Non-Cooperators at Giridih, leading to a serious riot. A local Moderate paper says the news received by it is of an alarming nature, but withholds publication awaiting authentic details. The headquarters of Non-Cooperators has also received an intimation and one of them, it is stated, has proceeded to make inquiries.

LATER.

Details of the trouble at Giridih during the past two days are still unavailable but it is stated the situation has not been so serious as was represented and there are no developments at present. An official statement is expected.

ALLEGED POLICE TORTURES IN SIND.

COMMISSIONER EXPLAINS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, April 27.

A press note issued by the Commissioner in Sind says:—In the issue of the "Sindvasi" dated 17th April 1921 there appeared an article headed "Police Tyrannies in Sinjoo" complaining that no enquiry had been made by the authorities into the murder of one Abdulla Hingoro as a result of the tortures inflicted upon him by Sanghar police although the matter had been reported to the District Magistrate.

The same issue of the paper reproduced a letter from its representative containing allegations among others to the effect that this man was beaten by police for three hours continuously with a babul branch covered with thorns, that during this beating he fell down senseless three times, that on the third occasion he vomited blood, that as soon he covered 48 miles distance on foot within a few hours, that on his return he fell ill and that 23 days after beating he expired.

The letter concludes by saying that it is not why the matter of this murder has not been brought to court. Complaint by this newspaper that no inquiry has been made regarding the death of Abdulla Hingoro is untrue. Enquiry was made by the same officer who conducted the inquiry into other allegations of the police torture which are now before the Court. Statements by the wife, father-in-law and other relations of the deceased and of the head man Wadero Ali Hingoro were recorded.

These prove (1) that Abdulla Hingoro received no injuries on the occasion of the alleged police tortures, (2) that for over a week after he was well and doing his daily work and (3) that thereafter he fell ill and died natural death.

FRACAS AT OTTAPALAM.

"CONSTABLES OUT FOR MISCHIEF"

CONFERENCE SECRETARY ASSAULTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 27.

The "Madras Mail" special correspondent gives the following account of the fracas at Ottapalam (Malabar) yesterday:—At about 11 a.m. some altercation appears to have taken place between the volunteer Mr. Kunhappa Menon and one of the Reserve Constables and I saw him being brought to the Police Station and roughly handled by a couple of reserve men, at the station. He was subsequently set free and he went away to the conference pandal. Evidently the news of this accident reached the pandal where the Students' Conference was being held and Mr. Mamunni, the Secretary of the Kerala Provincial Conference and the Secretary of the Madras Khilafat Conference turned up at the scene evidently with the object of pacifying the people and prevent any conflict between the volunteers or local people with the Police. Before their arrival, however, certain shopkeepers and a vakil gumastha were beaten by the Police for the insult alleged to have been offered and this drew a small crowd to the Bazaar Road where the Reserve Police are camping. Mr. Ramunni Menon asked the crowd not to loiter about but to go away, whereupon one of the crowd who happened to be a Policeman in undress declined to go away and challenged Mr. Ramunni Menon's right to ask him to go. In spite of a very conciliatory attitude which Mr. Ramunni Menon adopted he was beaten, and, if I mistake not, the Secretary of the Kilaphat Committee also received a blow. Both left the place and what subsequently happened was this.

Someone appears to have told the Reserve Constables that the man who had just gone away was Mr. Ramunni Menon, one of the leading officials of the Conference. On hearing this, the couple of Reserve men ran after Ramunni Menon who was by this time some distance away and fetched him back slapping him on the face and beating him as he was brought along. Arriving at the gate of the Police Station, Mr. Ramunni Menon was allowed to go and went straight back to the Conference Pandal.

CONSTABLES OUT FOR MISCHIEF.

Another incident took place just before this which shows that a few reserve constables were out for mischief. Seeing a Moplah Thangal pass by in a cart headed by two Khilafat volunteers carrying paraphernalia of Thangal's office, the Police held up the cart. The Thangal was evidently going to the Railway station to catch the mail train. The constable seized the volunteers, pulled off their caps, and forced the Thangal and his cart to go back. Arriving at the entrance of the Reserve Camp both the volunteers and the Thangal were allowed to go away, the latter becoming very indignant at the humiliation to which he had been subjected.

The correspondent further adds that it would be a mistake to suppose that the Reserve Police was let loose upon the volunteers and the Conference leaders. It was only half a dozen or so of the Reserve men who indulged in acts of violence. The assault on the Ramunni Menon who, the corrospondent says, is admitted on all hands as a man of calm temperament and ardent believer in non-violent agitation was a most regrettable incident.

N. C. O. FINED RS. 300.

FOR DISREGARDING ORDER UNDER SEC 144.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, April 28.

Ramaraksha Bramachari, a Non-Cooperationist, and Congress worker and member of the Sevasamiti, has been fined Rs. 300, or, in the alternative, six months' rigorous imprisonment by the Deputy Magistrate of Sitamarhi. The offence against him, it is alleged, is disobedience to the order under Section 144 prevailing him from making speeches.

A case against him is pending in the Patna High Court for the alleged abetment of wrongful confinement of policemen.

PUNDIT ARJUNLAL SETHI.

ARRESTED ON WEDNESDAY.

(From a Correspondent.)

AJMER, April 28.

Pundit Arjunlal Sethi, one of the well-known Rajputana leaders, was arrested yesterday evening under Sections 124 and 153, I. P. C., by warrant issued by the District Magistrate of Seoni.

NEED OF ISLAMIC PROPAGANDA.

TURKISH RECOGNITION OF MAHATMA GANDHI.

The following letter from Halil Halid Bey former Turkish Consul in India to Mr. M. Kaderbhoy of Bombay has been sent to us for publication.

My dear Mr. Kaderbhoy,—You inform me that you will be returning home shortly In wishing you happy journey I draw your attention to a matter which I trust you will bring to the notice of some of your influential countrymen. India, although regarded by the outside world to be a land of irreconcilable races and sets, is now presenting to the world a fine united aspect. This unity will, by God's will, soon secure liberty to India and a free India will be the backbone of the independent existence of the Orient. In order to secure its place amongst the free peoples more conveniently patriotic India should also pay attention to her duties abroad. I see no sufficient activities by Indians to propagate their views and promote their aspirations abroad. The Muslim Indians require such propaganda much more than other Indians, because for them this work is not only political but also religious Islam is a much misrepresented institution in Europe and America. Muslim cases are still regarded with mediaeval prejudices.

Why not start a widespread movement in India to promote such a defensive propaganda? I know from personal observation how great the Indian Muslims' charitable instinct is. They would do even the poorest of them, everything to help meritorious works started by earnest and trusty persons. You have seen with your own eyes that I devote, as heretofore, my time to the defence of Islam and the East in my humble and quiet way. If I could see a few earnest Indians take up this matter I should gladly co-operate with them, and I think with the moral and material backing of your great country something quite appreciable could be accomplished in the direction indicated above within a short space of time.

Wishing you the best of luck.

I am yours sincerely,

Sd. HALIL HALID.

Paris April 4.

P.S. In my opinion Indian Muslims owe much for the the unity to their great Leader Mahatma Ghandi. He is one of the greatest Leaders of the Orient in general.

Sd. H. H.

REPRESENTATION OF G. I. P. RY. AGENT.

INVIDIOUS DISTINCTION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 27.

Messrs. Birla Brothers Ltd. the well-known merchants of Calcutta who are the managing agents of the cotton mills at Delhi and are largely interested in cotton mills in Bombay have made representation to the Agent G. I. P. Railway pointing out the inequalities in the railway rates to Agra, Delhi, Gwalior and such other stations as compared with the special rates granted to Cawnpore in respect of traffic to and from Bombay and from other G. I. P. Railway stations resulting in the Cawnpore milling industries being placed in far better position than those at Agra, Delhi, Gwalior in spite of distances from Bombay being practically the same or less.

Attention has also been invited to the invidious distinction made by the Railways in the matter of carriage conditions between the mills under the European management and those under Indian Management. In the case of the former bales of piecegoods despatched are accepted without risk note form A being executed, while in the case of the latter it is not so. This statement is supported by extracts from the G. I. P. Railway Goods Traffic Rules.

A MAHOMEDAN NATIONAL SCHOOL.

ANNUAL PRIZE GIVING.

(From our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, April 23.

The annual prize distribution day of the Sheikh Abid Madrasa, Ahmedabad, attracted a good many distinguished citizens to the gaily decorated grounds where Principal A. T. Gidvani distributed the prizes. This Madrasa has been working for four years. It was in receipt of a small Government grant which the manager of the institution gave up in pursuance of the Non-Cooperation movement. The school which began will only 16 boys four years ago has now 300 boys and girls on the rolls. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and Principal Gidvani spoke to the gathering on Hindu-Moslem unity and the need of our schools adapting themselves to the needs of the nation.

O. & R. STRIKE ENDS.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, April 28.

It is reported that a settlement of the O. and R. Railway strike was arrived at yesterday between the Railway authorities and the strike leaders. This was confirmed the same evening at a mass meeting of workers. The terms of the settlement will be notified later.

THE NILA-MULA YROJECT.

(Continued from previous page.)

only for that time. As at present there was a danger of these men getting drunk any time during the day or night when they would get a drink.

The interview lasted for over two hours, and then we parted.

MULSHI PETA DEADLOCK.

NO WORK ON THURSDAY.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, April 28.

The deadlock at Mulshi continued till-to-day. Practically all work was at standstill. However, proposals were put forward by the representatives of Messrs. Tata and Company, and, at last, the following letter was given by Mr. Cameron to Mavla leaders, which, it is expected, will be accepted by them. The letter runs thus:—

I, Alexander Cameron, Chief Engineer-in-Charge of Mulshi Peta Tata Powers Works, on behalf of the Tata Power Company, do hereby give an undertaking to the Satyagraha Mavlas of Mulshi that (a) no work of any kind will be resumed in connection with the construction of the dam and quarry works except the pointing of the upstream face of the wall and the carrying away of stones on the western side of the dam; (b) that no work of any kind will be resumed in connection with the bridge and causeway on the eastern side of the dam.

The above undertaking is to hold good from this day, 28th of April 1921 to the 7th November 1921.—(Sd.) Alexander Cameron, M.I.C.E.

He adds a N.B. thus:—"As regards item (b) I again request the Committee to do their best and try to persuade the Mavlas to allow the foundations of the river causeway to be put in.—(Sd.) A. Cameron."

The Poona leaders are proceeding to Mulshi to discuss matters with Mavlas.

BOMBAY MEETING.

"POSTPONED SINE DIE"

The meeting in regard to the Mulshi Petha Satyagraha, which was announced to be held on Thursday evening, has been postponed indefinitely.

MAHATMA GANDHI SIMPTHY,

DUTY OF SATYAGRAHIS.

Mr. Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

My heart goes out to these poor people. I wish the great house of Tatas, instead of standing on their legal rights, will reason with the people themselves, and do whatever they wish in consultation with them. I have some experience of Land Acquisition Acts. I had nearly eighty cases to deal with. Here the reason for the acquisition was not industrial development but insanitation. I know that the people dispossessed never got the exact equivalents. What is the value of all boons that the Tata scheme claims to confer upon India, if it is to be at the unwilling expense of even one poor man? I dare say the problem of disease and poverty can be easily solved, and the survivors will live in luxury if the three crore half-starved men and women, and lakhs of the decrepit humanity were shot and their bodies utilized for manure, or their bones utilized for making knife-handles. And yet no one but a lunatic will put up such a suggestion. Is the case any weaker when men and women are not to be shot, but compulsorily dispossessed of their valued lands about which sentiment, romance and all that makes life worth living, have grown up? I suggest to the custodians of the great name that they would more truly advance India's interest if they will defer to the wishes of their weak and helpless countrymen. The duty of the *Satyagrahis* is written in letters of gold. There can be no *Satyagraha* in an unjust cause. *Satyagraha* in a just cause is vain, if the men espousing it are not determined and capable of fighting and suffering to the end; and the slightest use of violence often defeats a just cause. *Satyagraha* excludes the use of violence in any shape or form, whether in thought, speech, or deed. Given a just cause, capacity for endless suffering, and avoidance of violence, victory is a certainty.

STATEMENT OF FACTS AND FIGURES.

COMMUNIQUE FROM TATA POWER CO. LTD.

With a view to correct inaccurate information and inferences which are being circulated amongst the public with regard to the Mulshi Dam, the Tata Power Company Ltd., have considered it necessary to issue the following statement, dated Bombay April 27:—

1. It has been stated that scorching water was thrown over the Satyagraha crowds at the Mulshi Dam. The facts are that the whole camp was under strict orders to stop all work wherever interfered with by the Satyagraha demonstrators. It so happened that a certain amount of masonry, which had been put into the foundations of the Dam as a protection against the effects of the coming monsoon, had been newly laid. Though all work on the Dam had been stopped from the early morning of the 16th instant, the Engineer in charge proceeded to explain to the leaders at about 9 a.m. that it was necessary that the fresh masonry should be kept wet to enable it to set, as otherwise, it would all have to be removed at great cost, as no risk could be taken with what would form an integral part of the foundations of the dam. The leaders would not agree to this, but on the arrival of Mr. Bhabha they were again approached, and it was explained that if their Satyagraha vow bound them not to do actual damage, they should at least permit the fresh masonry to be watered, as otherwise considerable damage would be caused. Mr. Bhabha gave an undertaking that all work would remain stopped, and that the watering of the masonry was in no way intended to help the progress of work. As, in spite of the leaders, the crowd seemed to be somewhat unreasonable in refusing this request, an attempt was made to water by hand such spots as were not covered. But on the opposition of the crowds, the attempt was given up. A little later, a pipe which took water up from the river bed to the camp was diverted so as to enable a flow on to the masonry from the high ground next to. The crowds were asked to move away, as it was essential that this watering should be done to prevent the masonry being rendered useless. On the water being turned on, a complaint was heard that it was hot, which our officers could not understand until they realised that possibly the first flow came from the water which had been held in the pipes lying in the sun all day, and even so, it could have been only lukewarm; falling as it did from a height of 35 feet; naturally the water which followed, coming direct as it did from the river bed was cold. We are glad to be able to assert that the influence of the leaders later prevailed, and the next day the crowd agreed that since we undertook to stop work on the Dam for three days till their leaders could meet the officers of the Company in conference, no objection would be raised to further watering of the Dam. Though the three days have passed, and, we believe in spite of the advice of some of its leaders, the Satyagraha Movement has continued, work at the site of the Dam is still closed so as to prevent the slightest cause for friction.

NUMBER OF PERSONS AFFECTED.

2. The list of villages published in the "Sunday Chronicle" is approximately correct except that the list of villages to be submerged includes all villages which are even slightly affected by the submerged area of the lake. As a matter of fact, the residential area of only about half of these villages will be submerged, and some of these such as, Tista, Dhagoli, etc. are uninhabited although their names have been included. Taking the figure for the population as given in the "Bombay Chronicle" as approximately correct, we may take it that a little over 3,000 persons will lose their homes. Of these, the population of agriculturists with their families should not amount to more than 2,500, and it is estimated that not more than 1,000 agricultural labourers will have to seek fresh homes. Judging by previous experience, these men will seek work at the Dam, and during a period of several years will be housed in pucca and more comfortable quarters, and will earn four times what they did by agriculture. Their higher earnings will considerably raise their standard of living.

3. The construction of the Dam can proceed for two years more without submerging even the small portions of the lands likely to be flooded in the early stages, and we feel confident that with the close attention given by Government to the question, compensation will have been paid to these rayats in the next few months, and they will have ample time to re-settle elsewhere before their lands are submerged. The total acreage given to the public in the local papers includes the whole of the lands of all the villages named. As a matter of tact, only 10,000 acres out of about 40,000 acres will be submerged, and of these approximately 5,000 acres only will be good agricultural lands, leaving a large amount of the other rice lands untouched. We have reason to believe that the various land owners and the leaders of the opposition are now satisfied that the compensation will undoubtedly be on "a very liberal scale." It is hoped that the Mavlas will now realise that only a portion of the Mulshi Valley will be affected. The loss caused by the submersion of some rice lands is proportionately inconsiderable compared to the benefits the nation is likely to derive from this scheme. It should also be remembered that large areas are being brought under cultivation by the several irrigation works that the Local Government have in hand in the Deccan.

"WORK CARRIED WITH OWNERS' PERMISSION."

4. So far back as June 1919, the Collector of Poona held an enquiry at his office to enable Government to decide that the work of this Company will be for the public good. Pending the execution of the agreements with the Secretary of State under the Land Acquisition Act, work was allowed to proceed so long as the Company did so with the permission of the owners of the land. Work for the dam at Mulshi has now been carried for over a year on lands leased from the owners thereof. In fact, in no case has work been carried out except with the permission of the owners. Nearly seventy-five lakhs of Rupees have been spent, and as is natural when works on such a large scale are being carried out, there have been a few cases of trespass mostly by the Company's Contractors and of oversight, which the Company has done its best to remedy by compensation and agreement as soon as their attention has been drawn to them. It has also happened as in the case of the landowners at Shere, through whose property the Railway line was being recently laid, that the owners have withdrawn permission only at the last minute, i.e., months after the roadbed was formed and when the rails were being actually laid. Even so, the Company stopped work immediately. The report that Mr Parker was on the spot is not correct. Mr. Cameron heard of the incident only by telephone at Poona much later.

NATIONALISATION.

5. It has been urged that a scheme of this importance should be nationalised. Under the terms of the License, at the end of 50 years, Government have right to exercise its option to purchase the works, thus giving the shareholders merely the reasonable benefits of the first fruits of a venture for which they have provided the capital.

6. The very existence of these Hydro-Electric Works depend on phenomenal rainfall occurring at the edge of goats rising 2,000 feet high, and only very few valleys have the natural advantages to enable the necessary head of water to be economically dammed. With the best engineering skill in the world, it is not open to man to choose the location of spots such as these. Such Hydro-Electric possibilities are national assets, which no other country in the world possesses or has hitherto developed. We believe that all Hydro-Electric Scheme elsewhere depend on natural waterfalls, while the productions of these enormous amounts of energy by artificial heads of water are peculiar to the physical and climatic conditions of this Presidency. It is obvious, if the location of the lake could be changed, no Company would think of spending the enormous amount entailed in acquisition of lands in inhabited areas.

7. Finally, it may be mentioned that a certain amount of time must be allowed before the Government can gather full data with regard to each grievance so that it may be fairly dealt with. As a matter of fact, though the agreement is settled, Government only yesterday enquired of this Company whether it would consider the grant of a bonus in the case of such of the labouring population as own no lands and whose houses alone would be acquired. The Company has undertaken to grant such bonuses. This is a concession purely in the interests of such of the Mavlas as will be affected by the lake.

PLEADERS OF DACCA BAR ASSCN.

RESOLVE TO SUSPEND PRACTICE FOR THREE MONTHS.

(Associated Press.)

DACCA, April 28.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Bengal Provincial Conference, pleaders of the Dacca Bar Association passed a resolution by 26 votes to 21 to suspend practice for three months from May 1st. The majority of those who were present abstained from voting.

It is understood that pleaders of the Munshiganj Bar passed a similar resolution.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 28.

Rain has fallen locally in Mysore with a few falls in Assam, Tenasserim. Western disturbance persists in the North, but has caused no rain. The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point half an inch, Dhubri three, and Shillong three-quarters.

Forecast:—Some extension in Kashmir.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 28.

The market has to-day been generally dull and uninteresting. Coal shares were in fair inquiry and Karanpura improved their position with buyers at Rs. 22 most stocks enquired for were difficult to obtain. In jute section process showed a decided falling off with sellers of most stocks at reduced rates. Cotton shares were fairly steady without much business being recorded. In miscellaneous sections a quiet tone prevailed. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Gopalichuck 7-12, Jainty Central 14-4, Kalapahari 16-4, Karanpura 22-4, Searsole 10.

Jute:—Anglo-India 255, Auckland 225, Barnagore 100-8, Dalhousie 392, Hooghly 58, Howrah 38-10, Kanknarrah 415. Kinnison 874-8 sl, Lothian 245, Union 623-8 sl.

Miscellaneous:—Agra United Mills 6-14, Bengal Brass 3-14, Bengal Bridge and Bolts 4-6, British India Tobacco 4-10, British India Corporation 10-12, Central Provinces Cement 7-4, Dunbar Cotton 435, Hatirkool Oil 9-8, Hume Pipes 10-4, Imperial Bank 1195 and (lights) 122, Ivan Jones 8-12, Kesoram Cotton 15, Marshall Sons and Co. 7-14 and 8 sl, New Savan Sugar 10-12, Purneah Rice 5-8, Premier Soap 9-8 and 8-12 sl, Port Shipping 22-4, Ryam Sugar 39-8, Spence Hotel 12-8, Tata Industrial Bank 1 prem.

Government Paper 3½ per cent was quoted at Rs. 58 and small lots at Rs. 58-8. War Bonds short loans 100, 1925 at 99-12 and 1928 at 99-14 per cent.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling three five-eighth pence and Demand Bills one shilling three and eleven-sixteenth pence.

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, April 28.

The Karachi freight market has no signs of any improvement, the market is bare of cargo. Present condition of things seems likely to continue for some months yet. Booking Hull 1,000 tons ready 22 shillings 6 pence.

STUDENT'S CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

RAJKOT, April 27.

The Students' Conference opened this noon and many distinguished guests were present. Resolutions relating to the introduction of national education in Kathiawar, requesting kings to do so immediately, to introduce free compulsory education, to increase expenditure for education, to establish a Students' Mandal, to observe Swadeshi, to make facilities for education of depressed classes and for physical education and others relating to educational problems, were passed.

ERADICATING SOCIAL EVILS.

SYSTEMATIC CAMPAIGN IN RANGOON

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, April 28.

The Anjuman Tazbilal Akhlok, which has begun anti-drink and anti-brothel campaigns, being an offshoot of the Khilafat Committee, states all workers are supplied with numbered badges and printed rules of conduct. An appeal was made to Commissioner of Police for the protection of authorised workers against the molestation by brothel keevers; badmashes and interested persons.

On Tuesday midnight a group of Anjuman workers were informed that they would be attacked if the campaign continued. Intimation of this was sent to a meeting in progress closely attended by several thousands who promptly proceeded to the spot. A prominent person believed to be associated with the counter movement took refuge in an Indian hotel when the crowd drew near and refused, to emerge. Police aid was summoned and the District Superintendent of Police with mounted police arrived. Eventually the crowd was peacefully dispersed.

PRESS ACT COMMITTEE.

TO MEET AT SIMLA ON MAY 17.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 28.

The Press Act Committee will meet here on seventeenth May.

NANKANA CASE.

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 28.

Evidence for prosecution is being recorded in the Nankana case, from day to day, and it is understood that it will take at least another week to conclude the examination of prosecution witnesses.

Further witnesses were examined to-day. Harkishen Das Patwari said the Sikhs threatened him with persecution, and he gave his first statement out of fear of the Sikhs. He identified the accused at the jail also out of fear. In reality he did not know anybody.

Jaya Singh, shopekeeper at Nankana, stated the Sikhs beat Thakur Singh and also assaulted a woman. They were armed with Tukwas, chhavies and kripans. One Sikh had a pistol with him.

Uttam Singh, a factory-owner at Nankana said that on the night previous to the occurrence he saw the Mahant distributing two hundred chavies to his men and he (witness) sent Waryam Singh, one of his men, to warn the Sikhs that they should not go near the Gurdwara. When the chhavies were distributed he did not fear that the Mahant desired his death. He had a gun license, but he did not keep his gun with him all night. Next day, he sat at his house with his gun till the Deputy Commissioner arrived because people had told him that the Mahant wanted to kill him. He had sent a telegram about the occurrence to some of the Sikh leaders. The cost of the telegrams was paid out of his own purse. He was a member of the Gurdwara Committee formed at Nankana. In reply to a question by the court witness said he was an accused in one of the Gurdwara cases. Some of the charges framed against him had been withdrawn by Government. He could not say whether he was an accused in a private case or a chalan case.

Huzura Singh, a boy witness, said his uncle Dalip Singh went to Amritsar some two months ago to buy hand-loom but he has not returned home since then. The police showed the witness a pair of shoes which he identified as that of his uncle, Dalip Singh. In reply to a question by the court witness said he was sure that the shoes were his uncle's. In his cross-examination the boy witness said his uncle Dalip Singh was a Jathedar and as a Akali he used to wear his kripan and also asked the witness to wear a kripan always. In reply to a question by the court, witness said he had got a kirpan with him. Witness then showed the kirpan to the court.

The other witnesses who gave evidence today stated that some of their relatives went to Nankana on the day of the occurrence but never returned since then, and they believed that they were killed at Nankana.

RICHARDSON CHALLENGE CUP.

THURSDAY'S GAME.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, April 28.

The 81st Pioneers who have come to Poona for the Poona District Hockey Tournament, met the 3rd Sappers and Miners this evening in the second semi-finals for the Richardson Challenge Cup. The game was fast throughout, both sides playing capitally and being cheered on by a great crowd of spectators. The 81st Pioneers scored a goal in the first half, but the 3rd Sappers, who were often aggressors in the second period, put two goals to their account and so ran out victors by 2 goals to one.

The final between the 114th Mahrattas and the 3rd Sappers and Miners will be played on Saturday.

"ABSOLUTELY UNJUSTIFIABLE!"

SHOOTING AT KUMBAKONAM.

NON-OFFICIAL COMMITTEE'S FINDING.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 28.

The report of the non-official Committee regarding police shooting at Kumbakonam on 3rd April, has just been published. The Committee conclude that the shooting was absolutely unjustifiable from the beginning to the end.

NAGPUR FIRING.

CONGRESS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE BEGINS WORK.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, April 28.

Mr. M. R. Bobade, pleader, placed the entire case before the Committee appointed by the Congress Committee to enquire into the circumstances under which the mob was fired on the 28th ultimo and in doing so he referred to several local political incidents and political prosecutions and put before the committee that the police was not justified in firing upon the unarmed people and that there was an enemity between the local police and Udayram and others whom the police wanted to arrect in connection with the wrecking of liquor-shops on the night of the 27th ultimo. Bobade further stated that there was no necessity of taking the armed police to the place of arrests as the people were naturally submissive to orders. Dr. Paranjpye's evidence was taken up, but before finishing the committee rose for the day.

Mr. Baptista, in opening the proceedings, said that the police were official guardians of people's person and property but when the official guardians themselves fired on the people killing some and wounding others, it became necessary to enquire whether they were justified in firing. To assume without an investigation that there was justification would be dangerous to public safety and liberty. People must be satisfied that the police are not animated by passions when emergencies arise when firing may be resorted to. People are entitled to demand that the officials deputed are not timid men easily frightened by angry crowds but men who act with calm courage or are disciplined men with the fullest sense of responsibility. He said that the committee proposed to weigh evidence in perfect impartiality and to make their report without fear of favour The police and people affected are on trial and all concerned should cooperate with the committee. The committee have offered Government the fullest facilities they might require in order that Government may be helped in their proceedings to adduce such evidence as they may desire to examine and cross-examine.

Mr. Baptista appealed to the people to place such relevant facts before the Committee as might be within their knowledge. He said that the committee indeed should like the police case to be placed before them by the police officer and people's case by the people's partisans.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

An Azimgarh telegram says that four Khilafat workers were asked to furnish security as they had been alleged of painting the face of an intoxicated man, but they refused to comply and were sent to jail.

* * * *

A wire from Moradabad says that six Khilafat and Congress workers have been arrested there on charges of alleged assault on the Government reporter who had reported the proceedings of the public meeting against the Liberal Association and having robbed of his note book.

* * *

All the accused 22 in number in Karhya rioting case tried at Rae Bareli have been convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from four years' to three months' rigorous imprisonment and ordered to give security to keep peace.

* * * *

Mr. B. N. Basu, member of the Indian Council, who about three months ago came to India on six months' leave owing to heart-trouble, will sail for London from Bombay on the 14th proximo by s. s. Naldera. He is leaving rather earlier than the period of his leave necessitates with a view of undergoing the medical treatment in France.—(A. P.)

* * * *

The Maharaja of Sirmur has waived the recovery, from Government, of two lakhs and eighteen thousands of rupees, due on account of the expenditure incurred on the Sirmur Imperial Service troops over and above the ordinary peace charges.—(A. P.)

* * * *

Presiding at the prize distribution of the Sibpur Engineering College, Calcutta, on Thursday, the Hon. Mr. P. C. Mitter, Minister for Education, said that if in future they wanted seriously to tackle the question of vocational education it must be necessary to spend a good deal more money.—(A. P.)

* * * *

The trial of V. Ottoma Hpongyi commenced before the District Magistrate Maubin, on Thursday, the 28th, on charges under Sections 124A and 152A, Indian Penal Code. The Court adjourned after the District Superintendent of Police, Pyapon, had given evidence regarding speeches.—(A. P.)

Correspondence.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinion of his Correspondents.

The Editor does not undertake to answer or publish or return any particular letter.

Letters should be written on one side only.

"THE UNHOLY ALLIANCE"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—India has suffered many misfortunes. To-day she is under foreign rule because the princes of the 18th century had no patriotism. India is such a vast country that if she were to make a united stand, no foreigner even with his machine-guns and Dyers and O'Dwyer would dare to tyrannise over her. Alas! this is our greatest draw back. The foreign rule stands on the principle of "Divide et impira". This principle must be crushed. At first it was the setting of one prince against another, next came the plan of setting by the ears the two great sister communities of India. But when the "agitator" preached nationalism, the two great communities became united and let us pray to God to send his blessings on that happy union! India to-day consists of Indians—No Hindus, no Moslems and no Parsis. This was a terrible shock to the foreign bureaucracy and its wise heads set about thinking for a plan and they found out the policy of patting the moderates.

The moderate patriots of 1917 were overjoyed at the reforms which Mrs. Besant, a moderate now, at first characterised as unworthy to be offered by England or to be accepted by India. Your predecessor had truly called them "Unacceptable". It is a wonder the moderates could be satisfied with these reforms. This is an age of "self-determination", so say th great peacemakers of the world. Yet th Moderates accepted the Reforms which gave with one hand and kept in the other the power to take away the very things. It is the right of every nation to say what form of government it will tolerate. Th noble Nationalist wants "Swaraj" at once and there is all nobility in his demand. The Moderates want the same but the think that the foreigner who has his Manchester interests to serve will give it to them. Oh- it is a real dream. Their Swaraj can come on Doomsday only: Again, the Moderates are not completely satisfied with the Reforms, then why do they not demand such as would fully satisfy them? Perhaps, in their heart of hearts they know that the bureaucracy can never satisfy them. Yet they cling to it.—Pity.

Nevermind the acceptance of the Reforms, their number is so small that it can carry little weight. But, Ye Moderates how comes it to pass that you have become bureaucrats. Look at Lord Sinha, the Congressman of 1915, now an autocratic governor. Look at Babu Bannerjea, the great patriot who it was remoured had been crowned king of Bengal in 1908. Now he is Sir. S. Bannerjea and like a faithful knight of his government fights against his people. Look at Mr. Jamnadas, th young nationalist of 1917, a Satyagrahi upto 5th April 1919 changed his views on the 6th, went to England and returned a Moderate. The cold climate seems to have contracted his views so much that the scorching sun of India failed to expand them. This reminds me of having seen in the Hindi Punch a Soda-water bottle with his head on it. So we see that the Moderates mean the same as bureaucrats.

This alliance has been characterised by Lalaji as unholy and really it is so. The bureaucracy has made of the Moderates cat's paw. When the bureaucracy saw that N. C. O. was completely non-violent it was afraid of interfering, but when th Moderates unnecessarily made futile attacks on the movement, it took heart, patted them and began to cheer up. It brought an Indian as a governor with full instructions to begin repression. In the council it uttered words which melted the soft hearts of the Moderates. Where is the change of attitude in the bureaucracy? It refused to burnish those who would have been shot by any national government. Th hands of the bureaucracy are blood-stained and if in future there heavy Jallianwalla Bagh, the bureaucrats will loudly proclaim that they had the Moderate support and you would be guilty of shedding your countrymen's blood.

It is you Moderates who have become to the bureaucracy pillars of strength. You should have been with us fighting shoulder to shoulder, but now you have become our country's enemies; because the bureaucracy is no friend of the people and they who make an alliance with her can be no friends of ours. Ye Moderates, your hairs are grey and eyes very dim, and it is natural you cannot see properly the rapid onward march of the world. The world has made 50 years' progress during the 5 years of the War, India must also achieve that progress which means "Swaraj" Dadabha Naoroji, twenty years ago declared India to be fit for Swaraj, yet to-day the Moderates have the audacity not only to oppose the demand of the whole nation but also to give their hearty cooperation in the suppression of that just demand. Ye Moderates all your past glory fades under this darkest cloud which you yourselves have raised. If you will not cooperate with your people, kee aloof and come not in the way of our efforts to achieve Swaraj. You shall have your rights. For the love of your country and countrymen don't stand between "us and freedom", or history shall give a poor account of you. Remember a Mahtma comes very rarely, once in a generation. Such saintly souls can only be stirred when there is real wrong to be righted. Be his soldiers and have the honour of fighting under his banner and united, we shall quickly emancipate our motherland.

Lastly with regard to Mr. Jamnadas's recent interview about the policy of the "Bombay Chronicle" I beg proudly to say that we could do without our breakfast but not without a copy of your greatly esteemed paper.—Yours, etc.

B. R. BOMANJI.

PRICES & CURRENCY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you allow me to draw attention to the fact that Mr. J. A. Wadia has failed to reply to the query I put him.

Mr. Wadia had been claiming that the country had been flooded with token currency far in excess of its legitimate needs, and prices in this country had consequently risen far more than in the world at large. In proof of this he flourished his index numbers. I have asked him to explain how it was that if Indian prices had really risen in the way he claimed, India was still able to export every year hundreds of crores worth of goods. Mr. Wadia fails to answer this simple question.

I would not have burdened your columns with this fresh letter were it not that very important currency issue is involved Many superficial students of the subject have been similarly led away by these Index. Numbers into believing that Indian prices had really risen far more than world prices. I beg to emphasise that the very fact of our enormous exports during the periods 1894-1914 is positive proof that India was cheaper than the rest of the world and that consequently all the arguments about redundant currency deduced from these Index Numbers are fallacious and misleading.—Yours, etc.

B. F. MADON.

Bombay, April 28.

ND ACQUISITION—BANDRA

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is now well-known that all open land in Bandra is taken up, either by the Housing Society or the Government.

The Housing Society will absorb all land lying between the Pali Hill and the Bandra Hill Road in one of the schemes and all the land situated between the Mount Carmel Church, Bandra, and the village of Waroda in the second scheme. Government acquires the rest for its purposes. The result is that all the owners will be dispossessed of lands which they held for several years from their ancters. Hundreds of families are affected in this deal and as acquisition of land both by Government and the Housing Society is not a paying proposition as far as can be seen at present the plight of the owners may well be imagined at the prospect of the lands being ruthlessly taken away from them.

Fair prices have been offered for these very pieces of land to several owners but on account of the acquisition act the owners have been barred from selling them and have to receive an award of what fate will give them in the acquisition act. If A is able to sell an article at Rs. 15 and is prevented from doing so by B who compels A to part with the article for Re. 1 what is the appropriate name for this kind of business?

Both Government and the Housing Society are interested in a business concern and it should be the business of Government to see that the land owners are not reduced to poverty to help intending house builders. Government is busy paying so much attention to improve the lot of the poor as will be seen from all their attempts to provide means for the poor, that it does not seem they can lend support to any movement calculated to make the already poor man and his family poorer by taking away from him his otherwise valuable land for little or no consideration, simply to help a certain section of people who are in a position to buy up shares or invest in land to build houses. It is reasonable to expect these people to pay for the land they are to get instead of forcing charity from the poor with Government aid perhaps.

All these years there was a yield of rice, mango, cocoanut, tamarind, etc., from most of these lands and with the yield one had not to be dependent on the market for these articles of food for several months in the year. Then again growing of vegetables provided a continual source of daily income.

All this will cease when the lands will lapse into the ownership of Richer Folk. It is a dark picture and the minds of the widow and the orphan, the clerk and the cultivator, and other bread-winners of the family are sorely agitated over this trouble. It is a nihtmare. It haunts one's thoughts day and night. Cannot matters be arranged so as to be to the mutual benefit of both purchaser and buyer.—Yours, etc.,

X CORN.

MULSHI PETHA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is quite undesirable that the Tata Hydro-Electric Scheme should have injured the feelings of the villagers of Mulshi Petha and made them desperate to such an extent as to compel them to adopt Satyagrahn. No doubt the proposed Scheme is a purely Industrial Proposition and will do great benefits to India but it is a matter of sore regret that the Indian Agricultural Industry should be marred. India is well-known as an Agricultural country for a greater portion thereof is devoted to fields and it is on account of this that she enjoys somewhat prosperity and is in a position to supply various sorts of articles and things to her own people as well as to foreign countries. Australia is so much prosperous and wealthy simply on account of her extensive field industry and it is the duty of the Indians too, to try their utmost to improve and increase the field industry of their own country. On the contrary India is day by day declining and receding from her old and mother industry and this is a bad omen for her. In order to erect buildings, factories, workshops, mills etc., several fields have been raised and in certain cases Government itself has destroyed several fields for making and widening the roads. Field Industry is a very paying industry and I have seen that most of the persons who hold fields and gardens are deriving immense benefits therefrom. Messrs. Tata Sons took a very rash step in trying to appropriate lands without consulting the occupants thereof or without giving them sufficient time to consider the matter. The policy of destroying one industry while establishing another is not wise and recommendable. Messrs. Tatas should either leave Mulshi Petha and submerge some other useless and barren lands, if possible, or must leave Nilla Scheme and find out some more suitable scheme or the Mavlas should be given equally fertile and convenient plots of land in some other place. It will naturally bear very heavily upon the Mavlas to leave their old sweet and ancestral properties and they will not certainly do so unless similar lands are provided for them. I therefore appeal to Messrs. Tatas to pay their most careful and immediate attention to this matter and try their utmost to bring an amicable settlement of the matter and to appease the feelings of the innocent villagers of Mulshi Petha as early as possible in the interests of all concerned.—Yours, etc.

A. R. KALIANIWALA.

Parel, 26th April 1921.

II.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is regrettable that the struggle between the Mavlas and the Tatas should have been brought to a head when we are just on the threshold of Industrial development. There may be some meaning in the contention of the Mavlas, due to past experiences in the matter of awards of compensation. We have to look to the question from other points of view. No doubt, the question affects the interests of the Mavlas, and concerns their ancestral hearths and homes. But does it not also touch our economical and social problems? The effectual working of the Hydro-Electric scheme, it is claimed, will save India Rs. 137 lakhs a year supplanting an annual import of coal to that extent. Those who believe in and make a fetish of the "economical salvation" of India through the running of the spinning wheel, should have been the first to welcome such a scheme. But strange to see that these are the very people who have now taken up cudgels on behalf of the inarticulate rustics and are backing them up in their campaign of Passive Resistance. All glory to them!

It has been represented that the scheme is for the benefit of only a few private individuals. No doubt it will benefit them, but that is only a half truth. Do not Mills and other Joint Stock concerns benefit only those who invest in them? Yet do they not also benefit the general community? Likewise the same will be said about this scheme in the long run. It has been a bane of our city life that the establishment of the Mill Industry worked by coal as fuel in our amidst has been responsible to a large extent, for the vitiated atmosphere. The electrical energy obtained from this scheme will change this condition.

No doubt a few families will have to be dispossessed and dishoused. But for the greatest good of the greater number and in the national interest they should be persuaded to put up with that situation. I anticipate exception will be taken to this plea of national interest. Hostile critics have not been wanting who at the very inception of a movement not to say of an industry, demur to this view being taken. The Tata Iron ans Steel Industry came to be looked upon as a National concern only when it came to a flourishing condition. History will not fail to repeat itself in the case of this scheme, when the initial difficulties having been got over by better counsels prevailing and a compromse arrived at on both sides, it reaches a flourishing condition in course of time. So much for one side.

Let us see what can be done by the other side. The Mavlas are a poor agricultural people living mostly on cultivation. If they are contemplated to be dispossessed of their lands and dishoused, it is up to any Government which calls itself civilized to see to their being put in possession of lands in exchange and suitably housed. The arm of the Government is strong. A Government that could under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act acquire land for Tatas cannot plead it is hard to do so for the Mavlas. Cultivable lands should therefore be secured for and offered to these dispossessed families in exchange for their ancestral lands. They should also be provided with habitable cottages at the expense of those for whose direct benefit they are to be dispossessed, a compensation in coin should also be offered. But the work of investing them with land should simultaneously proceed, with if not precede, rather than succeed the work of constructing the dam. Vague assurances will not do. Real and sincere indication of the powerful party's intentions to be just and fair to the Mavlas must be interpreted in deeds. It may be that the tension may be relieved and a via media found.—Yours, etc.

S. V. RAO.

24, Khattarali, 2nd Lane,
Bombay, 26th April, 1921.

PARSIS AND POLITICS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In fairness to my friends and coworkers, I addressed the following letter to the "Times." which the Paper is unable to publish for reasons that your Readers, will readily understand. Will you please publish it?—Yours, etc.

PARSIS AND POLITICS.

Sir,—With reference to the three letters appearing successively in your Paper recently. I regret the omission of some important names of Parsi Ladies and Gentlemen, who have been working for the Motherland in their own disinterested way. They are Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Captain, Mr. and Mrs J B Petit, Mrs. D. S. Captain, Miss Perin, A D Nowroji, Messrs H P Mody, F Ginwalla, S H Jhabwalla, Dubash, Solicitor, Khurshed Nariman, D B Lam, etc. Till recently, Dr. Jamshed N Bahadurji was an active worker. Nor can we overlook the splendid spade work done by Mr. Jamshed N R Mehta at Karachi as the Leader of the Home Rule League; the propaganda work carried on by Mr. Rustam Sidhava, a staunch nationalist; and the persistent efforts of Mr. Sohrab Kapadia of the "Sanj Vartman" inspiriting Parsis to take a livelier interest in politics. There are other silent workers amongst the Parsi community—men and women, who are helping the national cause in their own humble way. The cause of Motherland is a Righteous and Holy Cause, and as true sons of the soil, we must all espouse it, work for it, struggle for it nay die for it, if necessary.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

23-4-21.

"THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM,"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to endorse every word of your financial writer "Krishtodas" regarding the above Museum. It is now three years ago that th report of the Industrial Commission was published, and high hopes were raised as a result of its labours. But in spite of the President of that Commission being on the head of the Industries Department, nothing has so far been done to give any State-aid in the form of such museums. With the solitary exception of a neglected and small Commercial Museum at 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, there are no visible signs of any activity in this direction. In Bombay the absence of such an institution is a sad surprise to those who regard this city as the leading one in indigenous industries and commerce.

If there are no adequate funds to set up a new museum, surely the Government could give some substantial help to Mr. G. S. Ranade and his co-workers in the building up of a really first class and most modern museum. It is very sad to see that his unbounded enthusiasm and selfless work should go unnoticed and unrewarded. For neither the merchants seem to take advantage of the excellent opportunities offered by this Museum, nor the merchant princes care to nourish it.

It may yet be hoped that the Industrial and Commercial magnates of this city will rise to the occasion, and supplement the noble efforts of Mr. Ranade, thus building up an institution which has been overlooked both by them and the State, but which would repay them a hundred times and in various forms.—Yours, etc.,

JAGDISH PRASAD,
B.Com.

Bombay, April 26.

"WATER FAMINE AND THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Much is made of the shortage of water and the public are often given to understand through the medium of posters and circulars that they should use the water sparingly and economically by the authorities. But, Sir, these authorities are themselves so callous and inattentive to their own duties that one often finds some pipes actually broken and water flowing profusely without any regard being paid by the men who ought to watch the working. An instance came to my notice on the 24th instant at 5-30 p.m. while passing through Pydhoni to Parel Road. A big pipe near House No. 87 was flowing out. I made my humble attempt on reaching a 'phone and telephoned to the Hydraulic Engineer stating the facts, but to no effect. I was therefor about half an hour waiting the arrival of somebody to stop the continuous flow of water. But no one came. I had of course to leave the spot owing to my own urgent work. Such wreckage of pipes is constant and, it will certainly effect a great saving of water if proper supervision is exercised. And the portion of the population who are starved of water will to some extent be relieved from trouble. When will the City Fathers wake to their responsibilities by taking note of such occurrences?—Yours, etc.,

R. K. KANADE.

Bombay, April 26.

"THE CHRONICLE" AND ASIATIC CONSCIOUSNESS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I read with much interest the interview with Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas published some days back in "The Chronicle". With regard to what he said about the policy of "The Chronicle", I beg to say that I cannot understand how a paper like yours can remain neutral under the present circumstances. I can understand the fact of Directors having some hand in the policy of the paper as well as the fact of one's being either a Cooperator or a Non Cooperator, but I cannot understand any one, with any the least moral stake in the country, remaining neutral at a critical time like this. It would be worse than death, and much more so far a paper like "The Chronicle" which is perhaps the chief nationalistic organ in the country.

As for you personally I must congratulate you on the one great service you are rendering the country at present, and it is that of creating an all-Asiatic consciousness in the minds of Indians, whether Hindus or Mahomedans. Years since I have felt the great, almost paramount, necessity of this, and you are probably the first among us who is trying to cultivate systematically this consciousness among our people. Much of your effort in this direction, I am afraid, is being lost upon the people, but I am sure you will meet with success in the end. Of course there is one thing that I beg to say, and it is that in your mind, I am afraid, Mahomedanism plays too large a part in this Asiatic consciousness, but I am sure the longer you will be in Asia and in India the more you will see the proper place of other religions and cultures of Asia which has been the mother of all the chief religions of the world.—Yours, etc.,

MANILAL C. PAREKH.

Sanatorium, Karla, April 20.

BULSAR SUB-JUDGE'S VAGARY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You will kindly allow me in your widely circulated paper a short space on a matter which has recently cropped up in the civil court at Bulsar and which it is feared will strain the relations between the Bench and the Bar to a breaking point unless means are promptly found to arrest its further growth and to restore the old cordial relation so essential to the administration of even justice.

The matter thus arose out of an application the pleaders submitted last week to Mr. Pandya, the Sub-Judge to supply them a copy of the statement giving information on essential points on the working of the court since 1873 which was specially prepared for the information and use of the District Judge when he was here last month on his inspection visit so that he might be able to judge whether the work in the court is too heavy for one single man to do. They strongly hold on good ground that the normal work of the court is not beyond the capacity of one to do. The view of the pleaders they were surprised when they knew that the cases already on the file of the court from Jalalpur Taluka and a part of Chikli Taluka are held up alone with the new ones that are being filed from day to-day for disposal by an addition sub-judge who is expected to join after the summer vacation. Some of the cases from these parts have long been overdue for disposal.

Their application for a copy owed its birth to their desire to make an effective protest against this arrangement which appeared to indefinitely old cases which called for disposal.

The sub-judge instead of refusing point-blank their request, adopted a tardy procedure of referring it to the District Judge for disposal endorsing that the statement was not available nor the court's staff be spared for this purpose nor the "outsiders" could be allowed to handle the records of the court. The cat was out of the bag. The endosement was plain. It breathed distrust and contempt.

The pleaders realised on the one hand in what poor estimation they were held by the sub-judge; it showed how woefully lacking the sub-judge was in his knowledge of the British system of administering justice. He is expected to know that the pleaders form an essential part of a British Court.—Yours, etc.

A BULSAREE.

Bulsar, April 18.

Mr. HORNIMAN
AND
BOMBAY PUBLIC.

A Benefit Performance

THE GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI will give a benefit performance on SUNDAY, the 1st May, at 3 p.m., (S.T.). the proceeds of which will be sent to Mr. B. G. HORNIMAN. It is hoped the public of Bombay will not neglect to patronize the performance.

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HIGH PRICES' COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

CONCLUSIONS QUESTIONED BY BENGAL GOVT.

NO NEED FOR A PROFITEERING ACT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 26.

A lengthy resolution of the Bengal Government on the report of the High Prices Enquiry committee appointed last year as a result of the resolution passed by the Legislative Council has been issued to-day. The Committee consisted of members of the Council and their report was issued on November 1920. The resolution says the committee devoted only a small part of the report to the question of profiteering but discussed much wider questions relating to the causes of raises in prices which were outside the scope of their reference. A large portion of the report was devoted to facts and the committee ascribed high prices mainly to shortage and export and considered export as the principal factor in Bengal. The resolution quotes figures showing export of rice has fallen almost continuously since 1912-1913 and in 1918-1920 and amounted to only 1,26,000 tons out of a total outturn of 321,96,000. The resolution adds figures to show that the committee's broad proposition is untenable. Government's attitude regarding export restriction was explained in the debate in Council in February this year.

Government expresses full accord with the committee's proposals for improving cultivation and promoting the interests of cultivators by spread of the co-operation movement and otherwise but, dissents from their view that restrictions on export of rice from Bengal can be imposed without injuring cultivator.

SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Regarding sugar, the committee recommended increase in the produce of the country, embargo on export and prevention of speculation and profiteering. The resolution says that the Indian Sugar committee may be expected to deal with the first. The second is not warranted by the committee finding that the country practically exports sugar and the third is not supported by any facts on which it is possible to take action. The committee's recommendations regarding cloth included proposals for reintroduction of war measures and the imposition of more drastic control. The resolution says that any artificial control of prices must tend to reduce supplies and so defeat its own object.

The committee animadverted on the large dividends paid by certain Indian cotton mills during the war and proposed fixing standard profits. The resolution says this would have the result of driving capital from industry and so decreasing production. Moreover, limitation of profits would logically involve guarantee against loss. The committee also recommended reintroduction of standard cloth but the resolution points out it was never popular in Bengal and only a few bales were sold and it would be impossible for it to compete successfully with ordinary cloth. Referring to the recommendation for encouragement and improvement of handloom industries, the resolution points out that efforts were being made by the Department of Industries and says it would be impossible for Government to undertake payment of bounties and adds Government could not for obvious reasons organise domestic spinning by women in their homes. Such a movement must depend on popular opinion though Government would be prepared to assist in any direction that is open to it.

ALL-INDIA PROFITEERING ACT?

The resolution continues to say that the Government is unable to support the committee's proposal for an All-India Profiteering Act. There is no doubt profiteering prevailed to some extent during the war regarding cloth and possibly sugar, but the committee furnish no evidence that it is prevalent at the present time to such an extent as to justify all India legislation. Experience of similar legislation in Great Britain is not encouraging and the Governor in Council is not prepared to make any recommendation to the Government of India on the subject.

The resolution pays tribute to the work of the committee, although Government dissents from many of its conclusion and says the report is coloured by abnormal conditions caused by the greatest war in history and now that war conditions are passing away the problems to which they gave rise are changing and new problems are arising of even greater difficulty and complexity.

PLASTER BUST OF LOK. TILAK.

Mr. Chintaman Bhau Malekar, a local artist, who has specialised in the preparation of plaster busts of national leaders and mythological personages, has prepared a bust in plaster plague of Lokmanya Tilak. The likeness to the original is remarkably faithful and does credit to the artist. The enterprise deserves every encouragement at the hands of the patriotic public. The plagues are sold by the Krishnamritt Depot, Bombay, No. 4, at Rs. 2-8-0 each.

DR. CHOLKAR SEDITION CASE

ORIENTAL TRANSLATOR EXAMINED.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, April 28.

In Dr. Cholkar Sedition Case Hariram Trivikram Athale, Oriental Translator, in examination in chief by Mr. Dick, Government Advocate, stated that his duty was to translate any document in Hindi, Marathi, Urdu into English and *vice versa*. He was responsible for translations issued from his office and translations of Dr. Cholkar's speech as read and amended in the court were correct.

In cross-examination he stated that he did not make translations himself: he checked and certified them. He had gone through them cursorily and he could not swear that they were correct translations. But he took them to be correct because persons who made them were capable of making correct transations. But he could not say if they were in correct in fact.

He knew that the trial was under section 124 A and he had some idea of that section which covered by the act or the visible misrepresentations made or attempted to bring into hatred or contempt Government established by law in British India, By Government established by law in British India he understood that *de facto* British Government established in India. He admitted he did not understand meaning of section 124 A thoroughly. He stated he was not able to say that the translations gave sense so as to determine whether they fell within the perview of section 124 A or not. Manner in which the idea was expressed changed the meaning of that idea and translations of documents were not correct. Case is adjourned till Saturday next.

OORGAUM GOLD MINE.

RAID ON THE MELTING ROOM.

(Associated Press.)

OORGAUM, April 27.

A daring conspiracy to raid a melting room of Oorgaum mine, on Monday night, when a consignment of gold was being despatched to the Bombay Mint was discovered in time and frustrated. Information had been previously received by the watchman who along with five others got concealed at several places. When three of the raiders scaled the wall by removing the glass pieces and entered the compound, the watchman surrounded them but one was caught redhanded and made over to the Police. He is being tried by the Special Magistrate for house-breaking.

CALCUTTA NEWS.

WATER SCARCITY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 27.

It is announced by the Principal of the University College, Rangoon, that all the students of the college who absented themselves during the boycott movement and who are entitled to re-admission will be re-admitted without penalty to the class which they left on opening of the college in June 15th next. They will however have to pay all the fees and the arrears up to the end of December 1929.

Over 2,500 men working in some 27 oil mills in around Calcutta are on strike demanding higher wages. They met this afternoon and formed a union.

The Calcutta Corporation resolves to-day to urge on the Government the adoption of immediate measures to ensure adequate and regular supply of waggons for traffic of domestic coal for the city.

The Calcutta Corporation to-day concluded, after three days' discussion, the debate on the question of improving the Calcutta water supply. The main item before the meeting was to ratify the agreement between the Corporation and St. George Moore, an expert brought out from England who submitted an estimate to supply one hundred and ten million gallons daily at a cost of Rs. 3,93,50,000. It was decided to appoint a special committee to settle the terms of the draft agreement with Messrs. Moore and Bateman in conference with the latter's representative.

The question of finding a suitable market for garnets and which has long been agitating the minds of the commercial public has taken a new turn. Information has just been received from London that the Indian Trade Commissioner who instituted enquiries in several directions is now satisfied that London offers a good market for the garnet sand which is principally used for the manufacture of abrasives. It is understood that the Director General of Commercial Intelligence is in a position to supply all the information in the matter.

LAHORE NEWS.

NATIONAL COLLEGE TO BE OPENED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE April 27.

Judgement in Sadhu Ram's Dharmasala case has been pronounced. Of the 14 accused one was acquitted, one was sentenced to nine months rigorous imprisonment, and the rest twelve to six months rigorous imprisonment.

A national college will be opened here on 1st May.

MR. BAPTISTA IN NAGPUR.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, April 27.

Mr. Joseph Baptista, President of the enquiry Committee by the C. P. Provincial Congress Committee arrived here this morning. Enquiry committee will commence sitting in the town hall.

NAGPUR FIRING.

ALLEGED STONE THROWING BY POLICE

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, April 27.

The committee inquiring into the circumstances under which the firing occurred at Nagpur on the 28th ultimo resumed sitting in the Tahsil office close to the place at which the firing occurred. The committee examined two witnesses. Mr. Wilson, Resident Engineer, Nagpur drainage works stated that he was motoring on the morning on the 28th by the same road where he found people were streaming out of their houses and he had to pass through a crowd armed with lathies. They stoned him in motor though he was motoring in full speed. Mob appeared to him excited and to be almost in murderous mood. Witness further stated that he was hit several times and received slight injuries. His motor was also slightly damaged. There were no women and children in the mob. He stated that he was continuously stoned by groups of men about half a mile.

Replying to Mr. Gokhale he stated that he was in hurry and did not hear any specific cries but the crowd was yelling and he could not hear what they said.

CLERK'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Gopalrao Dole aged 72, a retired clerk of the court was next examined. Witness stated that he saw from his compound policemen with bamboos and lathies and he saw two policemen throwing stones north, east and west. Witness stated that he did not know why the police were throwing stones, possibly he suspected that somebody was lurking nearby. Witness stated that he could not judge the expressions of policemen as to whether they were disturbed or angry. Witness stated when the police were returning southward they were followed by about a hundred persons mostly composed of boys from twelve to twenty years of age. Few of them had lathies and sticks in their hands but he did not see anybody carrying or throwing stones or using sticks. While the police were returning he did not see the police throwing stones. Witness stated that after a while he heard report of three or four guns followed by volleys afterwards.

Replying to Mr. Gokhale witness stated that he did not hear any sound of stones falling on the roof of any house and he did not hear people crying "Mahatma Gandhi Maharaj ki jai." Witness stated that crowd which he saw were mere spectators.

This morning people living in the locality where firing occurred were invited by a beat of drum to appear before the committee to give evidence. The committee waited for them at the tahsil office but none turned up and the committee closed sitting.

Committee's report will be submitted to Government in due course.

GUJARAT MAHA VIDYALAYA.

ADMISSIONS OPEN TILL MAY 20TH.

Mr. A. T. Gidwani, Principal Gujarat Maha Vidyalaya has sent us the following for publication:—

The Gujarat Maha Vidyalaya will reopen after the long vacation on 13th June. The result of the First Year Arts examination held in March is published to-day. Students intending to join any of the schools to be opened in June are required to apply to the Principal before 20th May.

The School of Mathematics will work at Nadiad under the direction of Prof. Swami Narayan. At Ahmdabad Provision has been made for a school of Aryan Culture under Muni Jinvijayaji, and a school of History and Politics under Prof. Gidwani. A school of Languages will also be opened and provinces will be made for languages for which there is sufficient number of candidates.

Applications from students who want to have accomodation in the Maha Vidyalaya Hostels should be addressed to Prof. R. V. Pathak Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad. No applications either for any of the schools or for accomodation in Hostel will be entertained after 20th May.

MAHARASHTRA CONFERENCE

TO MEET AT BASSEIN.

The first session of the Maharashtra Provincial Conference under the amended constitution of the Congress is to be held at Bassein on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, respectively the 6th, 7th and 8th of May next under the presidentship of Dr. B. S. Munje of Nagpur.

The forthcoming session of the Conference will be one of great importance in view of the fact that, among other things, the critical political situation in the country as also the programme of work recommended by the All-India Congress Committee will form part of the discussion, and ways and means will be considered for carrying out the said programme throughout Maharashtra.

Mr. Dorabji Nassarvanji Bahadurji, Barrister-at-Law, appointed to act as Advocate-General, Bombay, vice Sir Thomas J. Strangman, Kt., Barrister-at-Law, proceeding on leave.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to act as Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind, vice Mr. N. W. Kemp, Barrister-at-Law, appointed to act as Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pending further orders.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GEZETTE.

THURSDAY, April 28.

Captain J. S. Thompson, 1/7th (D.C.O.) Rajputs, to be Cantonment Magistrate of the Santa Cruz Cantonment in addition to his military duties vice Lieutenant E. F. Bartley, transferred.

Captain Thompson, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the Thana District.

Mr. A. J. Turner, Principal of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, to be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the town of Bombay.

Mr. H. G. Lang, on return from leave, to act as District Superintendent of Police, Karachi.

Mr. J. B. Jenkins, on relief, to act as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, vice Mr. D. Healy.

Mr. F. W. O'Gorman, on reversion from special duty, to act as District Superintendent of Police, Bijapur.

Rao Bahadur Ramkrishna Hanumant Page, on relief, to act as District Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri.

Mr. H. R. Kothavala, on relief, to act as District Superintendent of Police, Broach.

Mr. J. A. Cogman, Actg., to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh.

Mr. C. H. Brierley, Superintendent, Deccan Extra-Mural Prison, Visapur, is granted privilege leave for one month.

Mr. K. Amritnggum Mudaliar to act as Superintendent, Deccan Extra-Mural Prison, Visapur, during the absence on leave of Mr. Brierley.

Mr. H. D. Rendall, I.C.S., Administrator, Junagad State, to revert as District and Sessions Judge.

Mr. E. H. Waterfield, I.C.S., to revert as Assistant Judge.

Mr. W. E. Jones to act as Superintendent of Police, Bombay City (Dock and Harbour Divisions), on relief by Khan Bahadur Mahomed Hussain Taqi.

Mr. J. T. Shaw to act as Superintendent of Police, Bombay City (Dock and Harbour Divisions), until relieved by Mr. W. E. Jones.

Lieutenant-Colonel P. S. F. Claridge, Provost Marshal, Bombay, is appointed as a member of the Board constituted under Government Notification No. 6367, dated the 12th July 1920, vice Major R. T. Holland, D.S.O., M.C., D.A.A.G., Bombay District.

Mr. A. T. J. New, Deputy Superintendent of Police in charge of the Civil Refugees Camp at Ahmednagar, is granted privilege leave for six months.

Mr. W. Sloane, to be District Superintendent of Police, Bombay Suburban District.

The Governor in Council is pleased to accept the resignation by Mr. Eustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy of the office of Delegate of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay.

The furlough granted to Mr. L. Graham, I.C.S., was extended by one day.

Mr. W. N. Richardson City Magistrate, Karachi, is granted privilege leave for six months in combination with furlough.

The privilege leave for two months granted to Kumar Shri Jadeja Pratapsinhji Ramsinhji, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Pinampur.

Mr. T. N. Desai, Subordinate Judge, Karjat and Jamkhed, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Ahmednagar.

The Governor in Council is pleased to accept the resignation by Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Bart., of the office of Delegate of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay.

Mr. G. Findley Shirras is appointed to be Director, Labour Office, Bombay, with effect from the 1st April 1921.

Mr. Jethabhai Mathuradas Mehta to act as Second Collector of Income Tax, Bombay.

Mr. A. A. Spilling to act as Deputy Collector of Income Tax, Bombay, vice Mr. Jethabhai Mathuradas Mehta.

Mr. Mangaldas, T. Dalal to act as Superintendent of Survey, Bombay, vice Mr. A. A. Spilling.

Mr. B. C. Reade to be a member of the Cotton Contracts Board, vice Mr. C. H. Roberts, resigned.

Mr. N. M. Joshi is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the date of relief.

Mr. E. G. L. Laird-MacGregor is granted privilege leave for five weeks from the date of relief.

Mr. Madhav Jagannath Dikshit, acting Second Collector of Income Tax, Bombay, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr. S. F. A. T. Edrus is granted privilege leave in combination with furlough.

Mr. G. Monteath, I.C.S., has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for three months.

Mr. J. A. Pope, I.C.S., was allowed by His Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for 25 days.

Mr. E. W. Grennan to be Chief Account Officer of Customs, Salt and Opium, vice Mr. W. G. Barron, reverted.

Mr. G. R. Holland, to continue as Superintendent of Salt and excise, Ratnagiri Sub-Division, until relieved by Mr. H. J. Keess.

Mr. H. J. Keess, on return from leave, to be Superintendent of Salt and Excise, Ratnagiri Sub-Division.

Mr. F. W. Marshall to continue to act as Superintendent of Salt and Excise, Kanara Sub-Division, pending further orders.

Mr. Ramrao S. Kasargode, Assistant Professor of Entomology, Agricultural College, Poona, is allowed privilege leave for six months.

The Reverend F. W. M. Hamerton, Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Bombay, is appointed to be Chaplain of Mahableshwar with Satara, in addition to his present duties.

Mr. A. H. Fell is appointed to act as Chief Inspector of the amalgamated Factory, Steam Boiler and Smoke Nuisances Department, vice Mr. MacIntosh proceeding on leave.

Civil Assistant Surgeon S. S. Mahomedi, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for six months.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. McPherson, I.M.S., has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough up to the date of the arrival in India of s.s. Kaisar-i-Hind.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Houston, I.M.S., to be Health Officer of the Port of Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Marjori-banks, I.M.S., to be Health Officer, Port of Aden.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Tuke, I.M.S., to be Civil Surgeon, Ahmedabad.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. W. King, I.M.S., to be Civil Surgeon, Dharwar.

Lieutenant-Colonel V. B. Bennett, .M.S., to be Civil Surgeon, Poona.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Murison, I.M.S., to be Civil Surgeon, Belgaum.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Anthony, I.M.S., to be Civil Surgeon, Hyderabad.

Lieutenant-Colonel L. P. Stephen, I.M.S., to be Civil Surgeon, Karachi.

Lieutenant-Colonel K. V. Kukday, I.M.S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Surat, from the afternoon of the 28th February 1921.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. McDonald, I.M.S., to act as Presidency Surgeon, First District.

Major A. J. V. Betts, I.M.S., on relief by Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. McDonald, I.M.S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Karachi.

Mr. A. B. Morison (of Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co.) is elected to represent the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the Board of Trustees under the provisions of the City of Bombay Improvement during the absence on leave of Mr. H. T. Gerrie.

Mr. W. R. Philpot-Brookes, is appointed Executive Engineer, Nasik District, relieving Mr. W. A. Evershed, who will remain attached to that district as Assistant Executive Engineer.

Mr. Peyamoni Nagaswami Natesh Ayyar, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, is posted to the Southern Sanitary District, relieving Mr. Vyankatesh Gopal Shete, L.C.E., who will revert to Assistant Executive Engineer to Poona Drainage Scheme.

Mr. J. J. B. Beacon, temporary Engineer, is granted privilege leave for five weeks.

Mr. A. B. Sharp, Assistant Executive Engineer, is granted furlough for nine days in continuation of the privilege leave.

MR. GANDHI AT CHIKHLI.

(From a Correspondent.)

CHIKHLI, April 24.

Twenty-first of April saw the advent of Mahatmaji at Chikhli. People from villages flocked in large numbers to have the *darshan* of the Mahatmaji. The town presented a scene of immense joy and grandeur.

Mahatma Gandhi arrived in the morning at 9 a.m. with Messrs. Vallabhai and Dayalji Desai, by motor from Bulsar. They all drove to the pandal. They were greeted with deafening cheers by the crowd of people who were anxiously waiting for them since early morning.

The lecture was brief but impressive.

A sum of nearly Rs. 9,000 was collected on the spot. Thus the Chikhli Taluka willingly shouldered the burden of finance put upon her in the shape of the "Tilak Swaraj Fund".

There was a complete *hartal* in the A. V. School of Chikhli. Only one boy attended the school. Petty Government servants from the Taluka including school-teachers of primary schools, Patels, Talatis, Revenue clerks and others attended the meeting in complete defiance of the "Service Rules".

MR. GANDHI AT KARACHI.

'HARTAL A FORMIDABLE WEAPON."

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, April 27.

Mr. Gandhi spent a busy day in Karachi yesterday. Arriving about 10 o'clock he interviewed deputations of students and the Khilafat workers, visited the national schools, had formal talks with members of the Bar and with the recently elected Non-Cooperation Municipal Councillors and addressed a large open-air public meeting in the evening, finally departing for Larkana about midnight.

At the public meeting a purse of twenty-five thousand rupees was presented to Mr. Gandhi who occupied much of his speech in reproving audience for disorder. In a heart to heart talk with the extremist politicians in the evening Mr. Gandhi expressed profound displeasure with holding of unauthorised *hartals* in Karachi. This foolishness he said, spoilt his good name and discredited the practice of *hartal*.. which properly used was a formidable weapon.

In a talk with the Non-Cooperation Municipal Councillors he ordained that if they could not force on the Council nationalisation of education they must resign.

In an interview with the members of the Bar Gandhi said practical difficulty of so many pleaders suspending practice could be solved by drawing lots. Those on whom chance fell should Non-Cooperate while the rest should subscribe for the maintenance of the Non-Cooperators and their families.

PROTEST AGAINST ADDRESS TO LORD SINHA.

MEETING OF CALCUTTA JAINS.

The Assistant Secretary of the Mahabir Jain Samiti Unity under date 24th April writes:—

Under the auspices of the Calcutta Digamber Jain Samaj a mass meeting was held yesterday evening on 23rd April at the Digamber Jain Temple, 82 Lower Chitpore Road. The meeting was well attended and the following resolution was carried by a large majority. This meeting strongly condemns the action of some Digamber Jains who presented an address of welcome to Lord Sinha at Khadgiri and Udaigiri hills and declares that the Calcutta Digamber Jain Samaj had no connection with the aforesaid address of welcome.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

The following is the season report for the week ending 26th April in the Bombay Presidency:—

Standing rabi crops are generally in fair condition. Harvesting continues. Picking of cotton is in progress. The supply of fodder was sufficient except in parts of Karachi, Sukkur, Thar Parkar, Panch Mahals, Broach, Deesas, Bijapur and Kolhapur. The supply of water for drinking was sufficient except in parts of Panch Mahals, Broach, Deccan, Karnatak and Kolhapur. Water for irrigation is generally insufficient. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition except in parts of Thar Parkar, West Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur where it is deteriorating. Prices of food-grains have risen slightly.

BANGLORE DRAMATIC ASSN.

THE FESTIVAL OF FINE ARTS.

With a view to stimulate greater interest in Indian Art and Drama, the Amateur Dramatic Association, Bangalore City, will hold a Conference on Drama and Festival of Fine Arts, from the 15th to the 21st May 1921.

Srimati Sarojini Devi has consented to open the Festival and Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Iyer, Retired Judge, High Court, Madras, to preside over the Conference.

NADIAD ANATH ASRAMA.

Hon. Secretary of the above institute writes to us: I am to ask you to publish in your paper that Nadiad Hindu Anath Ashram will be glad to admit now 50, (fifty) Hindu Orphans not older than 12 years and not younger than 5 years.

The Ahmednagar Orphanage authorities have been informed of our readiness to admit 50, Orphans.

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AA 199

ALLEGED MURDER.

TWO SOLDIERS ON TRIAL.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 26.

At the Lahore High Court before Justice Wilberforce and a jury the trial began yesterday of Gunner William McConiff and Gunner Thomas Finlay of 1st Indian Divisional Amunition Column who stand charged with offences under sections 302, 304 (part 2nd) and 304A. I. P. C. for the alleged offence of causing the death of one Sharif Pathan and attempted murder of E. Carttell, Pombardier of the same Ammunition Column. The Crown was represented by Mr. Carden Noad, officiating Government Advocate while Mr. O'Connor appeared for McConiff and Mr. Mackay appeared for Finlay. The charges were read over to the accused to which they pleaded 'not guilty'. Mr. Noad in opening his address explained to the jury at some length the facts on which the prosecution wished to rely and then read out various sections of the Indian Penal Code under which accused had been charged. After Mr. Noad had concluded his opening address a supplementary charge for attempted murder of E. Cattell, Bombardier, was added and read over to both accused. They pleaded 'not guilty.' The prosecution evidence was then recorded. The statement of Major Wells, Civil Surgeon (who did not appear in the court) was read over and transferred from a committing magistrate's file to the record of the High Court. Gunner Cattell, Bombardier gave his statement. Mr. Beli Ram, Inspector of works N. W. Railway, deposed as to the correctness of the plan prepared by him. The fourth witness was Sergeant Major Russel. The court then rose for the day.

FACTS OF THE CASE.

The facts on which the accused had been committed to take their trial before the High Court and jurymen are as follows:—On February, 14th 1921, an escort consisting of 8 gunners under a Bombardier of the 1st Indian Divisional Ammunition column was detailed to accompany one closed wagon and three trucks from Camphellpur to Waralpindi. The two accused Finlay and McConiff were the Gunners who formed part of the escort. The escort was detailed by a Surgeon Major Kelly and arrangements for the despatch if ammunition were under Sergeant Major Russel. The ammunition was loaded on a vehicle and then shunted to the third line from the platform. At 7-15 p.m. Sergeant Major Russel reached the station, found the vehicles in position and confirmed the disposition already made by the Bombardier. Gunner Finlay twice asked Sergeant Major Russel for leave to get beer but was refused. Nevertheless while Sergeant Major Russel was away getting tickets Finlay went to the refreshment room and got some beer. He was seen by Sergeant Major Russel and also by E. Cartell and others of the guard, most of whom stated that he fell on the platform while carrying four bottles. Sergeant Major Russel charged the beer to be returned but the order was evaded and he found the beer bedded in the trucks. He then marched Finlay and McConniff with Cartell and another Hammond of the military police up to the refreshment room and had the beer returned. The Sergeant Major then ordered the two men Finlay and McConniff to collect their rifles and kit with a view to being marched back to the guard room.

FIFTEEN SHOTS FIRED.

While Sergeant Major Russel was in the booking office he heard a shot fired. Bombardier Cattell stated that he had ordered Finlay and McConniff to get up into the truck and fetch their kits and that they had both got up into truck No. 2 from which he had heard a shot fired. Other witnesses also heard it. One Mohamed Buksh approached the military vehicles and was twice fired at from truck No. 2 and as he made his escape one of the two soldiers whom he saw in the truck came down and hurt him over the head with a rifle butt. As he and his party were making their way back to the booking office they heard a few more shots fired and an outcry from the line. It came from one Sheriff Pathan, a messenger who had been over to the railway police station to enquire after his wife and was found dead on the line with a bullet hole through him about 30 yards from the truck. After this firing went on for some time. About 15 shots were fired in all. A bullet also passed through the cap of Bombardier E. Cattell while he was on the platform. In the meantime news had been sent to the cantonment and military aid was sent. McConniff surrendered himself. He said he had been fed up with the whole thing that it was Sergeant Major Russel's fault and he threw down a rifle, No. 20 which it was alleged had been fired. Before this one Clapp had asked McConniff for the rifle and had been threatened. As to Finlay he was found by the relief party walking up and down the platform by Gunner Bealley. The rifle that must have been Finlay's was found fastened by the strip to a timber in the truck.

All the evidence against the accused was tendered before Mr. Miles Irving, District Magistrate of Attock who committed them to take their trial by jury.

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Zangi Dry Compressed Inklets per dozen Blue, Red, Green or Purple, As. 3.
You need ZANGI, the latest improved Fountain Pen. Its large 14ct. gold nib with permanent medium point and improved ZANGI feed ensure steady, smooth and easy writing. Never leaks or blots. Order to-day, V. P., on 7 days' approval.
FACTORY SALES COMPANY (19), Darya Ganj, DELHI.

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BRANDY.

COMANDON

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Apply Sole Agents :—

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WHY A WILSON'S GRINDING MILL SHOULD BE USED?

1. Space, Time and Labour are saved.
2. Grains can be ground fines and coarse at will, one pound in two to five minutes.
3. Even a boy or a girl can easily operate it.
4. It is a pleasure and luxury to use one as it grinds any grains or cereals.

O. C. Mill Rs. 30/-) Packing and forwarding
Export Mill Rs. 28/-) extra.

No family rich or poor should be without one.

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Wana-Ranee

The Perfume of Ceylon

The latest triumph of the Perfumer's Art, unique in its floral charm and distinction, Wana-Ranee is a pearl among perfumes.

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A Dream of Oriental Fragrance.

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Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

Beware of worthless imitations. Insist on having the original.

J. GROSSMITH & SON LONDON. Ltd.,

Sole Proprietors and Inventors of the Celebrated Oriental Perfumes

HASU-NO-HANA, PHUL-NANA, and SHEM-EL-NESSIM.

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A COPY OF THIS PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES, CALCUTTA.

PROSPECTUS

The Assam Paper Mills, Limited.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.)

Authorized Capital Rs. 20,00,000/- (20 Lacs of Rupees) divided into 2,00,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 10/- each, of which, 1,49,000 are nowssued and offered for subscription payable as follows :—

Rs. 2/8/- per share on application.

Rs. 2/8/- per share on allotment and the balance of Rs. 5/- per share in two equal instalments of Rs. 2/8/- per share at intervals of not less than three months after allotment.

DIRECTORS.

1. RAJA PHABHAT CHANDRA BARUA of Gouripur, Assam.
2. BELAYEAT ALI, Esq., of Messrs. Jummatoollah & Sons, Merchants & Bankers, Shilong.
3. SIVAPROSAD BOROOAH, Esq., Member, Legislative Council, Assam, and Tea Planter, Jorhat.
4. SIR P. C. RAY, KT., C.I.E., PH. D., D. Sc., 91, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.
5. ARUN CHANDRA SINGHA, Esq., Zemindar of Paikpara 1, Harington Street, Calcutta.
6. RAI CHUNILAL BOSE BAHADUR, I.S.O., M.B., F.R.S., Chemical Examiner to the Government of Bengal, (Retired). 25, Mohendra Bose Lane, Calcutta.
7. RAI RADHIKA MOHAN LAHIRI BAHADUR, Assistant Director-General of Post Office, India, (Retired), 32, Elgin Road, Calcutta. (Ex-officio).

BANKERS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LTD., 8, Clive Street, Calcutta.

AUDITORS.

MESSRS. MEUGENS PEAT & Co., Clive Buildings, Calcutta.

SOLICITORS.

MESSRS. H. N. DATTA & CO., Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

MANAGING AGENTS.

THE ASSAM DEVELOPMENT CO., 1, Pollock Street, Calcutta.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

1, POLLOCK STREET, CALCUTTA.

AIMS.

It is with a view principally to manufacture paper and pulp from comparatively cheaper raw materials which abound in the Province of Assam and which have not so far been utilised on any large scale that this Company is being formed. Of late years scarcity of paper all the world over has been apparent. The tremendous rise in the price of paper has been notorious. The shortage of the principal raw material for paper, viz., wood pulp in the several producing countries of the world has been the constant theme of experts, governments, as well as persons interested. The prevailing tendency has been a steady rise in prices of paper and so far as it can be foreseen this is likely to continue. While India is rich in raw materials, no sustained and systematic effort has been made to utilize her resources in this behalf, particularly the cheaper ones. The price of paper has always been so high as to yield a good margin of profit even when the most costly raw material has been availed of. Moreover, the producing capacity of the existing Mills in India is far from satisfactory. In 1917 there were only ten mills in India of which four were in Bombay, three in Bengal, one in the United Provinces, one in Travancore and one in Gwalior. Their total output in 1917 was estimated at 31,900 tons while the total Indian requirement was estimated at 84,000 tons. Thus the indigenous supply was not even one-half of the demand which is a growing one.

THE RAW MATERIALS.

Paper-pulp can be obtained from bamboo as well as from particular varieties of grass. Both are available in abundance in the forests of Assam. The cost per ton of suitable bamboo landed at factory works out, according to the calculation of those competent to express an opinion, at Rs. 30 per ton. Of the various grasses available, the one in use so far has been of the kind known as Sabai grass. The cost of it also works out at about Rs. 30 per ton. In Assam however there occur the following varieties of pulp-yielding grass, which afford cheaper materials for paper manufacture :—

Batta (Saccharum Narenga).
Khagra (Saccharum Spontaneum).
Nal (Phragmites Karka).

The cost of Sabai grass is much higher than that of the varieties of grass above-mentioned, while the latter is capable with suitable machinery, of yielding pulp which bleaches to a beautiful white colour and of excellent quality. Moreover the Company intends to manufacture its own Caustic Soda and its by-products, for which there is a good market in India, and the methods of treatment which it will employ, founded on the experience of its expert, will ensure economy also in this direction. From experiments carried on in this country as well as abroad it has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of all concerned that the quality of paper yielded by these cheaper grasses will not be inferior to that yielded by Sabai grass.

COST OF RAW MATERIALS.

That the cost of these glasses will be cheaper is also supported by official Government investigations. In his report made in 1916, on the possibility of creating a paper-pulp industry in Assam, Mr. R. S. Pearson, Forest Economist, stated that from experiments made, the cost of extraction of the grass inclusive of its landing to a possible factory site—i.e., a factory situated at a reasonable distance was as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Cost per ton of dry Batta grass landed at factory	6	2	0
Cost per ton of dry Khagra grass landed at factory	7	8	0
Cost per ton of dry Nal grass landed at factory	8	8	0

Making every allowance for increasing wages, and expenses of transport the total cost can in no event exceed Rs. 17 per ton.

SITE.

From what has already been stated it must be clear that it is desirable to locate the factory somewhere in Assam in close proximity to the grass areas as far as possible. In the opinion of the experts both official and non-official who have studied the question of manufacturing paper from these grasses, Assam specially the valleys of the river Brahmaputra and its tributaries, Monas, etc., constitute an inexhaustible source of supply of raw materials, as there are hundreds of square miles of land where the requisite grasses grow in wild profusion. The grass area is subject to annual inundation an important factor which is necessary for the proper growth of these grasses. Further the humid atmosphere of the province is well-suited to the manufacture of the right kind of paper. Apart from utilising the various kinds of grass it is also proposed to manufacture paper from bamboos which for some time to come can without much expense be collected in large quantities from the hills which are situated close to the river Brahmaputra. Several suitable factory sites have been selected after local inspection all of which are available. Negotiations are well-nigh complete with a view to secure the one which is considered the best from all points of view—contiguity of grass areas, transport facilities both by land as well as by water.

PLANT AND MACHINERY.

Japan is well known as one of the paper manufacturing countries and holds an increasingly predominant position in the paper markets of the world. The machineries required for the making of paper and paper-pulp are largely manufactured in Japan and they have proved successful and satisfactory in actual working. It is proposed to order machineries from Japan for the present. From the latest communications with the Japanese firms of repute it is safe to say that the requisite machinery will be available by the end of the current year 1921, when the factory buildings are expected to be ready for them. In that event the working may be commenced in or about the month of March, 1922.

MOTIVE POWER.

The machinery will be worked by steam and abundant supply of suitable coal is available in Assam which is not dependent on Bengal coal-fields for local requirements.

OUTLAY.

It is estimated that the capital outlay for the erection of a factory capable of producing 5,000 tons of paper per annum will be :—

Plant and Machinery	Rs. 10,00,000
Buildings and Land	Rs. 2,00,000

The remainder of the present offer beyond the amount required for preliminary expenses inclusive of commission and brokerage, etc., will be utilised as working capital.

GROSS PROFIT.

It is estimated that the finished paper will sell at not less than 4 annas per lb. or Rs. 560 per ton while the pre-war price for these grades of paper was about 5 annas per lb. Thus there may be anticipated a very substantial manufacturing profit of not less than Rs. 200 per ton on an estimated production of not less than 4,000 tons per year.

MANUFACTURING COST.

It is estimated that the manufacturing cost per ton of paper (printing and white) should not even on an extravagant basis, exceed Rs. 360 which is made up as follows :—

	Rs.
3 tons of dried grass landed at factory at Rs. 17 per ton	51
Caustic Soda of own manufacture taking into account the usual percentage of Soda recovery	115
Bleaching Powder	80
Chemicals	30
Fuel	45
Labour, Superintendence and fixed charges	35
Miscellaneous	4
	Rs. 360

NET PROFIT.

Assuming that the factory working 300 days in the year produces 4,000 tons of paper only :—

The gross profit on 4,000 tons of paper as above Rs. 8,00,000. After providing liberally for :—

	Rs.
Depreciation, etc.	75,000
Managing Agent's commission	36,250
Directors' fees, travelling allowances and office allowance	25,000
Income Tax, Insurance, etc.	75,000
Reserve Fund	75,000
	Rs. 2,86,250

will leave a net profit of Rs. 5,13,750—or a return of over 34 per cent. on the subscribed capital of Rs. 15,00,000. It should however be borne in mind that the present average market price for these grades of paper is over 7 annas per lb. and therefore the dividend-paying capacity of the Company has been underestimated. The productive capacity of the plant and machinery has also been underestimated.

EXPERT MANAGEMENT.

In the erection and working of its factory the Company will have the advantage of the services on reasonable remuneration of Mr. K. Saikia who got his training in this country at the expense of the Government of Assam. He is not merely an expert in theory, but has successfully conducted experiments in Japan in the manufacturing of paper and pulp from Indian grasses (samples of which are available for inspection at the office of the Company), including the varieties above referred to. He has in addition erected a paper-pulp factory which he has run successfully for some time past and where he has been successful in manufacturing paper-pulp from these grasses on commercial scale.

MANAGING AGENTS.

The firm of the Assam Development Co. whether as now constituted or as hereafter from time to time to be constituted shall be and continue the first Managing Agents of the Company for a period of 30 years from the date of the incorporation of the Company until they shall in writing resign that office or shall be removed from that office by an Extraordinary Resolution of the Company passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting specially convened for the purpose and of which not less than six calendar months' notice in writing shall have been given and at which persons holding or representing by proxy or power of attorney not less than three-fourths of the issued Capital of the Company are present.

The remuneration of the first Managing Agents shall be subject to any additions or variations from time to time agreed upon between them and the Directors of the Company, a commission of 5 per cent. on the profits of the Company in each year after providing for depreciation, the said Commission being payable yearly immediately after the audit of the Company's accounts for the year has been completed. They will also be entitled to an office allowance of Rs. 1,500 per mensem payable monthly. In consideration of the said remuneration the Managing Agents will provide suitable offices and office establishment, but shall be entitled to charge and be paid for stationery, postage, telegrams, advertisement, printing and the like expenses.

The said Commission of 5 per cent. will be increased to 12½ per cent. if and when the Company is in a position to declare a dividend of 20 per cent.

MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION.

The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 50,000 shares.

PROMOTION.

No promotion money has been or will be paid.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES.

The amount of preliminary expenses is estimated not to exceed Rs. 15,000.

UNDER-WRITING.

The Articles of Association allow of the payment of under-writing commission at a rate not exceeding 2½ per cent. of the nominal amount of the shares in respect of which the commission is payable.

DIRECTORS.

The number of Directors shall not be less than three and more than ten, including a nominee of the Managing Agents' firm who shall not be subject to retirement by rotation, but shall be liable to be removed and replaced at the will of the said firm. The qualification of every Director shall be his holding not less than one hundred ordinary shares. Each of the Directors shall be entitled to receive out of the funds of the Company by way of remuneration the sum of Rs. 50 per meeting besides actual travelling expenses, if any.

AGREEMENTS.

The following agreements have been or will be entered into by or on behalf of the Company :—

(1) An agreement between the Company and the expert providing for the allotment to him of 1,000 fully-paid shares in consideration of his patent, if found satisfactory, for increased production of pulp which may be described as "output increasing attachment."

(2) An agreement between the Company and the expert Mr. K. Saikia in relation to his appointment as Works Manager on the terms agreed upon between him and the Managing Agents.

(3) An Agreement between the Company and Messrs. The Assam Development Company in relation to the latters' appointment as Managing Agents of the Company.

INSPECTION OF CONTRACTS, ETC.

Copies of the above agreements and of Mr. Pearson's report above referred to can be seen at the office of the Company at No. 1, Pollock Street, Calcutta, during usual business hours.

A copy of the Memorandum of Association is hereto annexed and is to be treated as part of this Prospectus.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

Application for shares should be made on the form enclosed with this Prospectus and sent with a remittance for the amount payable on application, to the Company's Bankers.

If no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the surplus will be credited in reduction of the amount payable on Allotment or Calls and the balance, if any, will be returned.

Failure to pay, at the due date, any instalment on the shares allotted, will render the allotment liable to cancellation and all previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Copies of the Prospectus and Application Forms for shares may be obtained from the Managing Agents and the Solicitors of the Company.

Application for less than ten shares will not be considered.

P. C. RAY.
RADHIKA MOHON LAHIRI.
ARUN CHANDRA SINGHA.
PROBHAT CHANDRA BARUA.
BELAYEAT ALI.
SIVAPROSAD BOROOAH.
CHUNILAL BOSE.

Dated 11th day of March, 1921.

No.....

The Assam Paper Mills, Limited.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARE.

To

THE DIRECTORS,
THE ASSAM PAPER MILLS, LIMITED,
1, POLLOCK STREET, CALCUTTA.

DEAR SIRS,

Having paid to the Company's Bankers, THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD., the sum of Rs..... being a deposit of Rs. 2/8/- per share in respect of.....shares in the above Company, I request you to allot me that number of shares upon the terms of the Company's Prospectus, and I hereby agree to accept the same or any similar number that may be allotted to me and I authorise you to register me as the holder of the said shares.

Yours faithfully,

Dated the.....192....

Signature .....
Name in full.....
Occupation .....
Address .....
.....

No.....

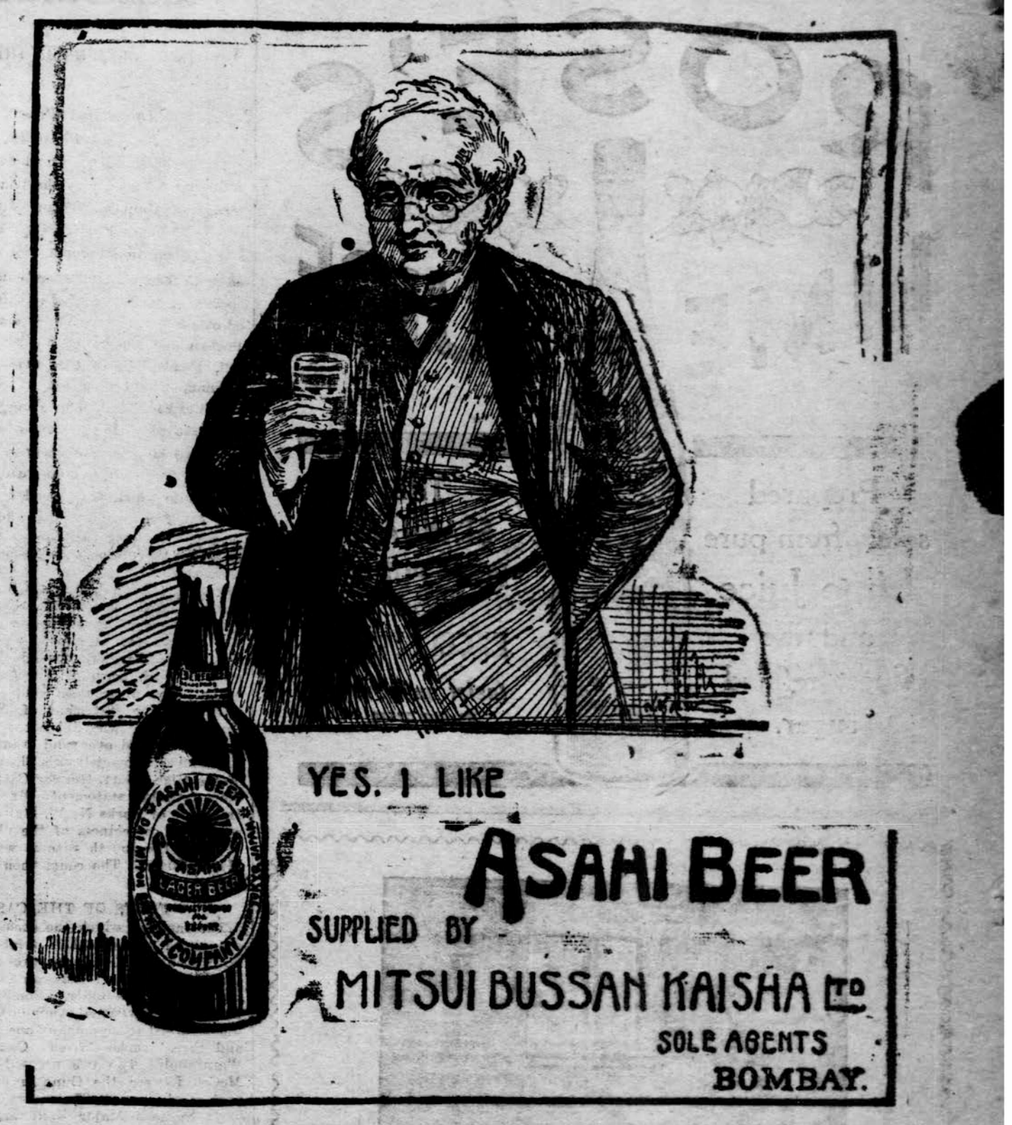
RECEIVED from.....the sum of Rs.....being a deposit of Rs. 2/8 per share on Application for.....shares in **The Assam Paper Mills, Limited.**

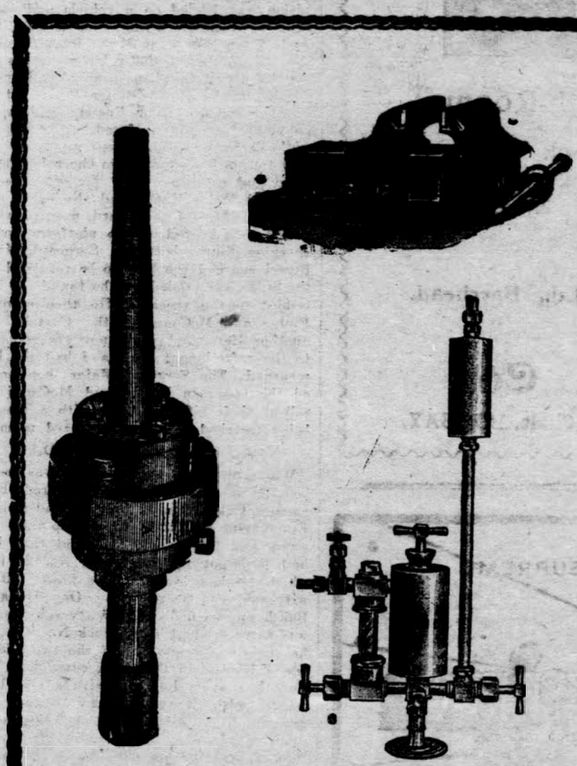
Dated the.....192....

For the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.,
Manager.

This receipt must be preserved carefully, to be exchanged thereafter for a Share Certificate.

When filled up, this Form should be sent entire to the Company's Bankers, THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD., 8, Clive Street, Calcutta together with the amount payable on application.





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Made from selected fruits, Never turns rancid. Perfumed with Otto of Roses.

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The speciality of the firm. Unsurpassed a for promoting growth and preventing hair falling off.

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Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

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